

# FARMERS HOME JOURNAL

A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

## MORNING.

One by one the stars have fallen  
From the dusky brow of night,  
And from out the far horizon  
Comes a glow of softened light.  
  
Glancing through the dewy valley—  
From the hills tops creeping down—  
Softly play the shimmering sunbeams,  
Shaken from his golden crown.  
  
The leaves meet the morning bieth,  
Dew upon his twinkling feet;  
Valley, field and hillside vieing  
First his waking smile to greet.  
  
Gleaming through the somber forest,  
Flitting shadows, still and gray,  
Swiftly pass, like startled phantoms,  
Hiding from the face of day.  
  
Bursting forth in roral splendor,  
Sunshine bathes the early dawn,  
Spangling o'er with diamond brightness,  
Vestments of the dewy morn.

## KENTUCKY FARM NOTES.

## NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Dogs chewed on Thomas Johnson's flock of sheep one night last week, until they barely left seed. —The millet crops sowed after harvest will afford large yields, and help out short meadows very much. —James Donnell shipped twelve bushels of Fultz seed wheat to Texas, but he had to swear there was no yellow fever on Taylor creek, before the railroads would touch it, although the freight was nearly \$2 per bushel.

## BOURBON.

Alex. McClinton has sold to Jesse Fishback a Cotswold ram for \$100. —Stock hogs sell at Flat Rock at 2½c, and mountain cattle weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs at 3c. —The True Kentuckian says Jesse Fishback claims to have once raised, a few years ago, twenty-six barrels of corn per acre. The size of measure has been enlarged since then. —A 60x30 foot barn on Green creek is sixty-five years old, but in good order yet. —North Middletown: R. W. Owen sold to James Chorn two year old steers, 1,125 lbs weight, at \$40 per head. F. C. Graves sold three ears, 1,250-lb cattle, at \$3.45 per cwt. —Temp is selling at \$5.60 to \$5.80 per cwt.

## CLARK.

**Democrat:** Three and a quarter to three and a half cents is still the ruling price for fattening hogs, 3½c for feeding cattle. —Sales are being made of hams of corn, as they stand, at \$1.50 per bbl. Heavy shipping cattle sell at about \$4.50 per cwt. —J. D. Davall has rented B. R. Graves' farm, near Pine Grove, at \$3 per acre for 200 acres, and \$5 per acre for 60 acres hemp land. —E. S. Cunningham, near Thomson's Station, has a Shorthorn cow that has produced a heifer calf on the Fourth of July for three successive years. Patriotie!

## MONTGOMERY.

A farmer on Step Stone claims that the storm has injured his corn ten barrels per acre, which reminds the *Sentinel* that another claimed last spring that the crows had taken up three thirds of his corn. —Corn is slow sale at \$1 per bbl at Sulphur Hollow. —Sale of 100 ewes at \$2 per head, and Cotswold lambs at 4½c per lb. —J. Richard sold J. H. W. Neal sixty-five ewe lambs at \$5 per head. —Sales made last week of several lots of cattle at \$4 for 1,450-lb average, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for heavier weights. —The *Sentinel* says ten loads of Morgan county wheat were lately sold in Mt. St. Hel at an advance over the regular market rate, on account of the superiority of the mountain wheat over that of the limestone land.

## FAYETTE.

W. H. Worley sold to R. S. Hart and P. G. Powell 108 acres land near Slickaway at \$50 per acre, and Oliver Farra sold 200 acres to H. W. Worley and J. A. Folcener at \$50 per acre. —John Burgess has sold seventy two year old mules at \$132.50 per head. —Hemp has been sold in this county recently at \$6 per cwt. —The Bluegrass pork house in Lexington was sold last week for \$25,000. It cost nearly \$50,000. —Court day sales: Good young cattle, 3½c; standard mules, \$75 to 100; common horses active and higher; common ewes at \$1 80/4 per head. —The Board of Directors of the Lexington and Frankfort Turnpike Company forbade the turning out of stock on the road.

## MADISON.

A shipment of bluegrass seed was made last week from Richmond to Randolph county, Mo. —It will be nipp'd and tuck between an early frost and a large portion of the Madison county corn.

## LINCOLN.

The *Interior Journal* says some farmers who held their wheat for \$1 are now threshing and selling at 60c. It wasn't the holding that did it, but careless stacking. —S. M. Spooner, more sold to Thomas Boone to S. M. Spooner, two year old cattle, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 3c.

## GARRARD.

Two Paint Lick stock owners belled 86 cattle and turned them out in the mountains dur-

ing the dry weather. They have lately gathered them in and find they have done well.

—At sale of John V. Leavell's property last week, his farm brought as follows: 277 acres, home place, to J. A. Doty at \$23.20 per acre; 92 acres to Cyrus Doty at \$30 per acre. Corn in the field \$1.05 to \$1.27 per bbl; hogs 2½c.

## BOYLE.

Allen Cook sold his home of 35 acres, on Perryville pike, to Mr. May for \$3,600. —Mr. P. T. Gentry sold to Israel Brown 97 head of cattle, averaging 1,650 lbs, at 4½c. Last year his 105 cattle averaged 1,665 lbs, and brought 5c. —Mr. Henry Gentry has brought from Ohio a flock of Merino sheep, something new in Boyle county.

## MERCER.

Colonel R. G. Burton, of Richmond, has bought of Dan Warner his farm of 100 acres near Harrodsburg, at \$33 per acre. —Captain Dave Bisset has rented W. P. Harvey's farm for next year.

## FRANKLIN.

Two worthless curs, belonging to a negro, tried their teeth on the Angora goat flock of Colonel R. W. Scott last week. Result: Two goats worth \$100 killed.

## SHELBY.

The *Sentinel* says the poultry fanciers of Shelby propose to organize a society and hold a meeting in December.

## NELSON.

Mr. Barr sold to A. Hartman, of Boston, 200 wethers, at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per head. —The Geo. Hollouser farm of 277 acres was sold at commissioner's sale last week, for \$5,540—\$20 per acre. —175 acres of land on Beech Fork, near Bardstown, was sold to R. B. Haden, at \$14 per acre.

## MARION.

W. T. Cook has sold 500 bushels of corn, to be delivered this fall shelled, at 40c per bushel. —Jo Spalding bought recently of J. & D. Lawrence 38 fine miles, at \$120 per head. —Mrs. Ruth Ray sold her farm of 100 acres, two and a half miles from Lebanon, to Jos. Russell, at \$25 per acre. —Corn at New Market \$1.50 per barrel in field.

## GREEN.

T. B. Marshall says that he has raised 6,000 watermelons this year, and got \$300 for them. He will plant twelve acres next year.

## GRAYSON COUNTY—DAMAGE BY THE STORMS.

## Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

The farmers of this county have become considerably discouraged this year, owing to a poor corn stand in the spring, and then a continued drought, so much so that they were unable to put out only a third of a crop of tobacco, and that will have to be cut green.

We have had some very severe storms that have damaged what little tobacco is growing, nearly half. On last Sunday evening we were visited by a very severe hail and wind storm, that damaged the tobacco and corn crops at least fifty per cent. Some crops have scarcely a leaf left on the stalks, the corn is blown down flat, and the fodder on the stalks in shreds and ribbons, and it too green to cut up. The recent rains seem to have a tendency to do the present crops more harm than good.

Everything seems to be taking a fresh start to grow and keep green, and the great fear will be of frost.

## A GRAYSONITE.

Litchfield, Grayson County, Ky., Sept. 11.

## SALT FOR WHEAT.

## Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

In a late number of the *FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL* is an article on the subject of fertilization of wheat, in which it is recommended to sow one and a half bushels of salt per acre to prevent rust. When should it be sowed? Will it do to put it in when the other fertilizers are used? Will pork house salt do as well as any other? Please answer in your paper.

W. W. B.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Sept. 15.

The best time to sow the salt is about the time the frost is out of the ground in the spring, and the quantity may be increased to four bushels per acre, if it is evenly spread. The pork house salt is the kind usually applied, as it is much cheaper and just as good. —Ed. F. H. J.

A KEOKUK boy has named his dog Rome, so that by simply twisting the animal's tail he can make Rome howl.

Two Paint Lick stock owners belled 86 cattle and turned them out in the mountains dur-

## HART COUNTY—EFFECT OF THE STORMS.

## Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

As I never see anything from this point, perhaps a few lines may be of interest. The tobacco crop in this part of the county is the smallest I ever saw; not more than one-fourth of a crop I think, and that is very late—scarcely any has been cut yet. The crop has been injured to some extent by the late heavy rains.

On September 6 there was a heavy storm of rain, wind and hail passed over this country. The timber was uprooted and fences blown down. The wind and hail greatly injured the tobacco. Corn in this neighborhood will be almost a full crop, but it is the worse blown down that I ever saw, and unless we have a dry fall I fear it will be greatly injured by rotting.

From what I can learn there is going to be a large crop of wheat put in this fall. Success to the *FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL*.

H. L. J.

Bacon Creek, Hart Co., Ky., Sept. 15.

## SPENCER COUNTY NOTES.

## Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

J. M. and Thomas Lilly, of Beach Grove Farm, raised 130 bushels of Early Rose Irish potatoes from three-eighths of an acre of ground. They procured their seed from northern New York. Will old Foggy st.

We have had a series of drenching rains accompanied with wind, which will compel the farmers to cut up their corn in order to sow grain.

Messrs. J. A. Clark & Son have received five bushels of Silver Chaff white wheat from W. T. Hearne, of Lexington, Ky. It is a fine wheat. Messrs. Clark will sow it on good land. We will report the result. —AMATEUR.

Riverdale Farm, September 15.

## THE HESSIAN FLY AND WHEAT MIDGE.

The entomological commission of the Department of the Interior has issued an important circular, having for its object the collection of information relative to the Hessian fly. The circular says:

In May and June two or three small, reddish white maggots may be found embedded in the crown of the roots of the wheat, at or near the surface of the soil, causing the stalks and leaves to wither and die; the maggots harden, turn brown, then resembling a *flax seed*, and change into little black midges with smoky wings, half the size of a mosquito, which appear in spring and autumn, and lay from twenty to thirty eggs in a crease in the leaf of the young plant.

Specimens of the fly may be obtained by sweeping the wheat, when three or four inches high, with a gauze net.

The wheat midge is apt to be confounded with the Hessian fly. It is a small, mosquito-like fly, orange yellow, clear wings, which hovers over fields of young wheat in June. It attacks heads of the wheat, laying its eggs when the wheat is in blossom. On hatching, the maggots crowd around the young kernels of wheat, causing them to become shrivelled. The maggots in July and August descend into the ground, spinning a round cocoon smaller than a mustard seed, remaining an inch below the surface till the following June.

Farmers in sections affected with either of these pests are requested to send specimens and answer the following questions:

1. When is the "flax seed" state of the Hessian fly assumed?

2. At what date does the fly appear in spring and autumn?

3. During what year did the Hessian fly first appear to do damage in your neighborhood, and how was it introduced?

4. How many "broods" or generations are observed annually, and when does the plant suffer most, in spring or autumn?

5. State what you know of the relative immunity or susceptibility of different varieties of wheat, and upon what other cereals or grasses the insect is known to develop.

6. What kind of weather favors its injuries, and what meteorological conditions prevent them?

7. Look for minute parasites in the eggs and maggots. They may be bred by placing

the egg and maggots with the wheat in bottles covered with gauze, and the parasitic flies preserved in vials of alcohol.

8. Give statistics as to abundance and losses in your town.

9. State the best preventive remedies, as deep plowing or burning in the fall, or the rotation of crops.

Specimens of the wheat affected with these insects and of the eggs, maggots and flies, together with their parasites, in alcohol, are requested. When mailed, the alcohol can be poured out, and cotton soaked in alcohol will keep the specimens wet until received. Packed in a tin box they can be sent through the mail.

A. S. PACKARD, JR., Providence, R. I.

## MANAGEMENT OF COTSWOLDS.

Hon. C. P. Mattock, of Maine, in the Register of Cotswold Sheep, has a valuable essay on the above subject, from which we quote:

Sheep need freedom of action and variety of feed more than any of our domestic animals. In winter they require shelter only against heavy rains and melting snows, as even a cold storm is better than a heated barn, at least for Cotswolds. A rough shed, facing the south and capable of being closed during rains and snow storms, is quite sufficient. They should then be kept in small flocks, have spacious yards to roam in, and at all times, except during storms, and fed in racks out-of-doors in ordinary weather. Where cold storms are rare, and the ground is free from heavy snow, artificial shelter is hardly necessary, for Cotswolds at any rate.

Lambs as well as bucks should be kept by themselves. In lambing time warm quarters should be provided, and so should a warm hospital for old, feeble or wounded animals to which special feed and care should be given. Sheep should never run or feed with other stock in winter, and if it is desirable to feed to them the waste of cattle and horses, it should be gathered and fed to them apart. Flocks of a dozen or so of Cotswolds are best in winter, and of under a hundred in summer, although larger flocks have been sometimes kept successfully.

When confined during the inclement weather, the best substitute for pasture is a liberal supply of roots—turnips or mangolds—for these add to the feed of dry hay what sheep lose by their change from grass to hay. In the absence of roots, a ration of a pint of oats daily, per head, is recommended, and also the substitution, at one meal a day, of corn stalks out of pea-straw, instead of hay. Corn should be fed to them very sparingly, while oats and peas can be safely and profitably fed in considerable quantities. Shorts and cotton seed meal may be fed to an advantage, if not too high-priced. Although sheep may be successfully wintered without water when they have access to clean snow, it is a cruel practice. If a liberal supply of salt is not always at hand, it should be given them at least once a week.

Tar, for the sheep to lick at will, is excellent. Smearing the nose with it in summer prevents the deposit of eggs in the nostrils which may afterward develop into "grub-in-the-head." The practice is also good in winter, for the medicinal qualities of the tar act as an antidote against cold and catarrh, besides benefiting the sheep in other respects.

A solution of one ounce of carbolic acid to a gallon of water, used once a week by turning a teaspoonful down each nostril, will soon cure a discharge at the nose, care being taken not to allow the sheep to swallow the mixture.

Breeding ewes should be taken from the flock two or three weeks before lambing, and fed upon roots, mixed with oatmeal and shorts. The lambs when a month old may be fed upon bran, oatmeal, or even a little corn meal in addition to the milk from the mother, and this can be most easily

done by placing the extra feed in a small pen with an opening large enough to admit the lambs, but small enough to exclude the ewes. With warm lambing pens and good care, the lambs may come even in the cold North as early as February; in the absence of suitable conveniences, however, it is far better that they should be dropped when the sheep are turned out to pasture in May.

In spring, it is advisable to turn the sheep into the pastures for only a few hours each day, at first, lest a sudden change should induce the scouring. The ewes should be thoroughly "tagged," that is, the wool should be cut away under the tail down to around the udder, so that the lambs may suck more easily, and to prevent the accumulation of filth which would otherwise seriously impede the movements of the animals.

Within two weeks after the ewes are sheared the lambs should be dipped in a decoction of tobacco and water, strong enough to kill the ticks, seven pounds of plug tobacco being sufficient for a hundred lambs.

Lambs' tails should be cut within a fortnight from their birth. Buck lambs should be castrated only when they are strong enough to endure the operation, and sufficiently developed so that the owner can determine which should be reserved for breeding. In the summer the sheep should be changed from one pasture to another, as often as possible. If the farmer has only one pasture, let him fence off a part of it, thus making two,

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

For Farmers' Home Journal.  
DESPAIR AND HOPE.

Over me, with its blackened folds,  
Swung in the murky air  
A banner, with its strange device  
Whose emblem was Despair!

It was a face wrought curiously,  
With features like the dead;  
Pale, weary, still, and misery marked,  
From whence all hope had fled.

Far out in dreary nothingness  
It looked with vacant gaze;  
As if 'twere searching for the lost  
Amid the deep'ning haze.

The anguished hrow was cold and bare,  
The eye was dimmed with tears;  
The cheek recrossed by lines of care,  
Endured through lengthened years.

'Twas but the index of a soul  
That knew no resting place;  
The hidden fires of ruined hopes  
Imprinted on the face.

Shuddering, I turned me from the sight;  
And saw within my heart  
A photographic picture—twas . . .  
That vision's counterpart!

Appalled, I fled, and asked of God,  
With agonizing prayer,  
To waken Hope within my breast  
And slay the ghoul Despair!

My cry had scarcely entered heaven  
Ere on my spirit fell  
A wondrous calm—a holy trust—  
From whence I could not tell,  
Till, lifting up my eyes, I saw  
Through Fith's clear telescope  
A being robed in rays of light:  
'Twas man's kind angel, Hope!

How bright with blessings is the change  
That one brief hour brings;  
The soul Despair had fettered fast  
Now soars on "eagle's wings."

God's peace now reigns within that soul  
Once tossed by doubts and fears;  
For o'er its chaos wild and bleak  
Hope's radiant bow a-pears.

Wilderness, Ky. FLORENCE.

Selected.

## CONDUCTING BOTH SIDES.

A MATRIMONIAL SCRAP.

A pretty good thing—that is, an impudent thing—happened away down in Eastport, the extreme upper corner of Yankee Down-East, during the summer last past, as related to me by one who was intimate in the office of the lawyer concerned. The story was thus—(we must conceal the real names of the parties):

A woman whom we will call Nancy Peabody—Mrs. Nancy—came to Lawyer Grabem and stated her case plainly. She was already a married woman, and her husband had followed the sea for a livelihood ever since their marriage. On the present voyage he had been absent in the Indian ocean and Chinese sea, between two and three years, and she had every reason to believe that he was dead. In fact, she felt morally sure that he was no more. Further, she would say—and she wished to whisper it into the lawyer's ear—that the late Tarry Peabody had been very coarse and vulgar in deportment, and very illiterate; though, when questioned upon the point, she was obliged to confess that he had been as good and kind as he could be. But—she had received a very tempting offer. A man had asked her to become his wife who had a goodly property, and who could give her a good home.

The lawyer thought he understood her case perfectly; but he would prefer to discuss the matter with the enraptured swain. If he should find the other party all right, he had no doubt that he could make an arrangement that would be satisfactory.

On the following day Mr. Grabem was waited upon by Mr. G. Washington Mellowgate, who said he had been sent by the widow Peabody.

Ah!—yes. Did Mr. Mellowgate wish to retain the lawyer to defend his case, in the event of future trouble through the unexpected appearance of Tarry Peabody?

Yes—Mr. Mellowgate would like to do that very thing.

And thereupon Mr. Grabem advised the loving couple to get married at their earliest convenience; and he hinted that he could perform the ceremony as well as anybody.

G. W. and Nancy, in due time, appeared in Mr. Grabem's office with a certificate and a five-dollar gold piece, and were made man and wife.

That was in early June. Just as the chill air of autumn came to make fires a luxury, who should make his appearance in Eastport but the veritable Tarry Peabody! He was not dead at all. He never thought of dying. He had been spending his time in Australia, and had come from Melbourne to Liverpool in an English brig, and from Liverpool to New York in a Yankee ship, and from New York he had come home in a coaster, traveling very cheaply all the way.

Alas! poor Tarry! He found his wife married to another! Really and truly, he did not care so much for the woman—for he was heard afterward to acknowledge that his first thought in landing upon the shores of Australia had been of longer freedom from the snapping and snarling of his Nancy—but he did not quite relish the idea of having his wife stolen away from him. There was human nature in that. We are all of us apt to fight over an object, utterly worthless in itself, for what we feel to be a principle.

The returned sailor was recommended to Lawyer Grabem, and to that man's office he made his way, where he sat down, and, in his homely way, stated his case. The lawyer was deeply interested. Certainly it was an outrageous piece of imposition—the whole thing.

"I declare, my good man, you shall have your wife back, if the thing can be done. Your wife was married to Mr. Mellowgate last June. Were you alive at that time?"

"Why, in course I was! Sakes alive! look at me now! Ain't I alive?"

"Ah—yes, certainly; but," with a wondrous smile, "we must prove it to the court. We must have witnesses to swear to it, you know. Our old English law is very rigid on this point. A man can not swear to himself, because, don't you see, he's an interested party—a

party of the very first and deepest interest. You can see for yourself, my dear sir, that all law would be at once made null and void—would he swept away in one fell swoop—if an interested party could swear against the interest of the State. No, no, we must have witnesses—two will be enough."

"But—everlastin' Jerusha! ha'ow I ter git witnesses of what I was when I wer' away down 't other side o' Good Hope? It can't be did, sir!"

"Really, Mr. Peabody, I am sorry; but I can not help you. I don't see but that you'll have to let your wife go. If you could only prove, by good and sufficient witnesses, that you were alive on the fourth day of June last, you might do something."

"Oh—well—dang it all! let's go! I'm kind o' sorry, though, ter let 'em fool me so. Jerusha! ef I could only git the witnesses, wouldn't I snake that ere George Washington aout o' that nice heath! But, squire, on the whole, I don't know I k'eech much, any way. Let 'em go. He's welcome to her."

Tarry Peabody paid Mr. Grabem ten dollars for kindly instructing him in the law of bodily recognition ( ), while G. Washington and Nancy the attorney collected the snug little sum of fifty dollars, which they had promised to pay him if he should succeed in so disposing of the original husband that he would not trouble them.

Before closing, I can hardly resist the temptation of telling of a wondrous flea bite which Nancy received on the ear within a month of her first husband's return: and she could not hide that it hurt her. She discovered that poor Tarry Peabody had come home from Australia worth more money than her G. W. ever saw or dreamed of.

For the Farmers' Home Journal.  
THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—17.

BY HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M.

THE MONKEY FAMILY.—The master of a tame baboon in South Africa, knowing the intense dread monkeys have of serpents, tied a dead snake about his pet's neck. The frightened monkey was for a time perfectly stupefied. When the snake was removed he crawled away and hid himself in anger and disgust. From that hour he refused to obey his master, and treated him with becoming neglect. For this change of temper and disloyalty his master chastised him, when the baboon sprang upon him and bit him severely.

The rupture was now complete, and reconciliation was impossible. The animal abdicated, and fled to the mountains. When the wounded master had recovered, he determined on revenge, and with a gun in hand, went in pursuit of his enemy. At last he despatched him peeping over a precipice. He lost no time, but took aim and fired! Down came his game, as he supposed, but he soon found that the fellow for whom the ball was intended, had held out another monkey to receive the charge, when he scampered off to the woods.

There is no trait of animal character more interesting than the affection cherished, and the care exercised by the mother for her young. In this the father shares.

An instance of this was observed, a few years ago in the Garden of Plants, where the monkey and her young child were exhibited. She was placed in a cage near the one she formerly occupied with several other animals of the same species. The infant was very ugly in appearance, but like all mothers she deemed her own child as a perfect specimen of beauty and excellence, and lavished upon it the most tender care.

When the child was eight days old the door of the cage was opened to the mother's mate, as she sat with the young heir in her arms as a nurse would hold her charge. The father embraced his mate with becoming gallantry, with a kiss on each side of the face. He then kissed the infant, and sat down opposite the mother. Then both began to move their lips as if in conversation, and taking the young one from each other's arms back and forth, seemed to discuss the merits and prospects of the child. Now, the baboon's friends were admitted one after another, each embracing the mother, but she would not allow them to touch the child.

All now sat down in a circle, and commenced moving their lips, and expressed their delight in view of the advent of the new comer. Perhaps they were discussing the resemblance of the child to his parents, and other kindred subjects, which such an occasion usually suggests.

All the visitors expressed a desire to hold and caress the young one, but the mother showed her disapproval by giving each one a slap in the face. In due time the child became old enough to exercise his limbs in clinging on the sides of the cage, and it was interesting to see what anxiety and watchfulness the mother manifested for her child. She, like every wise mother, taught her child self reliance and self help. In this way the young baboon was qualified to try his fortune in the world.

The mandrill, the largest of the baboon species, is a native of Northern Africa. He is a malicious and powerful animal. This species seems to understand that union is strength; hence they march through the forest in large

bands, ready to attack any enemy which they may chance to meet. They clear the forest of every intruder. None dare to attack them except in force. They are cunning, and seek opportunities to plunder villages and run off with what they want.

They have an enormous protuberance of their cheeks, and wear bright and variegated colors. When full grown, they stand five feet high. They have short limbs and a robust body; a large head, but few brains.

On the whole, this species of baboon is hideous and brutal. Evidently, Darwin did not spring from this family.

Scientific American.

## HOW TO PRESERVE CIDER.

A pure, sweet cider is only obtainable from clean, sound fruit, and the fruit should therefore be carefully examined and wiped before grinding.

In the press use hair cloth or gunny in place of straw. As the cider runs from the press let it pass through a hair sieve into a large open vessel that will hold as much juice as can be expressed in one day. In one day, or sometimes less, the pomace will rise to the top, and in a short time grow very thick. When little white bubbles break through it, draw off the liquid through a very small spigot placed about three inches from the bottom, so that the lees may be left behind.

The cider must be drawn off into very clean, sweet casks (preferably fresh liquor casks), and closely watched. The moment the white bubbles, before mentioned, are perceived rising at the bunghole, rack it again. It is usually necessary to repeat this three times. Then fill up the cask with cider in every respect like that originally contained in it, add a tumbler of warm sweet oil, and bung up tight. For very fine cider it is customary to add at this stage of the process about half a pound of glucose (starch sugar), or a smaller portion of white sugar. The cask should then be allowed to remain in a cool place until the cider has acquired the desired flavor.

In the meantime clean barrels for its reception should be prepared as follows: Some clean strips of rags are dipped in melted sulphur, lighted and burned in the bunghole, and the bung laid loosely on the end of the rag so as to retain the sulphur vapor within the barrel.

Then tie up half a pound of mustard seed in a coarse muslin bag, and put in the barrel, fill the barrel with cider, and add about a quarter of a pound of isinglass or fine gelatine dissolved in hot water. This is the old fashioned way, and will keep cider in the same condition as when it went into the barrel, if kept in a cool place, for a year.

Professional cider-makers are now using calcium sulphite (sulphite of lime), instead of sulphur and mustard vapor. It is much more convenient and effectual. To use it, it is simply requisite to add one-eighth to one-quarter of an ounce of the sulphite to each gallon of cider in the cask, first mixing the powder in about a quart of the cider, then pouring it back into the cask and giving the latter a thorough shaking or rolling.

After standing bunged several days, to allow the sulphite to exert its full action, it may be bottled off. The sulphite of lime (which should not be mistaken for the sulphate of lime) is a commercial article, costing about forty cents a pound by the barrel. It will preserve the sweetness of the cider perfectly, but unless care is taken not to add too much of it, it will impart a slight sulphurous taste to the cider. The bottles and corks used should be perfectly clean, and the corks wired down.

A little cinnamon, wintergreen, or sassafras, etc., is often added to sweet cider in the bottle, together with a dram or so of bicarbonate of soda at the moment of driving the stopper. This helps to neutralize free acids, and renders the liquid effervescent when unstoppered; but if used in excess, it may prejudicially affect the taste.

A WELL KNOWN Bostonian was trying a horse one day in company with the owner, a professional "jockey." Having driven him a mile or two, the gentleman, who noticed that he pulled pretty hard and showed a good deal of spirit, requiring constant watching and a steady reign, said, "Do you think that is just the horse for a woman to drive?" "Well, sir," answered the jockey, "I must say, that I shouldn't want to marry the woman that could drive that horse."

"THERE is no nation in the world where there is so little misery and so little happiness as in America," is Carlyle's opinion of us.

DON'T leave your butter out in the sun.—*Press* *Press*. Why not? Who ever heard of a goat being sunstruck.—*Richmond Baton*.

—*Press* *Press*. Why not? Who ever heard of a goat being sunstruck.—*Richmond Baton*.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

## THIS DIRECTORY

Contains the names, address, and business of some of the most reliable breeders of blooded cattle, horses, and hogs, in the United States. They deal fairly with their customers, and invite, at all times, a close inspection of their stock.

Persons at a distance can write, describing what is wanted, and a reply will be promptly forwarded with description of animals and prices.



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Centretown Stock Farm,  
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NEW JERSEY,

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mar7-1yr



ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Cotswold Sheep.

18-1yr



W. II. WILSON, of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., breeder of Trotting Stock from the following stallions: Sterling, Goldsmith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdallah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah.

jan27-1yr

S. MITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, New York. Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Horses and Holstein Cattle. Also breeders of the most approved strains of Hambletonian Horses. *Send for a Catalogue.*

36-1yr

W. & V. L. POLK, Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., Breeders of Trotting Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep.

june6-1yr

T. THOMAS GIBSON, Woodlawn Mills, Maury county, Tenn., Breeder of Trotting Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Southdown and Merino Sheep.

june6-1yr

L. T. TREACY, dealer in Trotting and Short street, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand and for sale single horses and pairs.

july-1yr

W. S. SHIELBY WILSON, Shelbyville, Ky.

jan10-1yr

WALTER HARDY, Clifton Stock Farm, Wilmore, Jessamine county, Ky., breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle. Young things for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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31-131

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POLK PRINCE, Guthrie, Todd county, Ky. Angora Goats for sale, of pure blood and high grades.

mar22-1yr

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## HORTICULTURAL.

Conducted by J. DECKER, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

MOUNDING PEACH TREES.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says: Some years since there was much said in Northern and Western agricultural journals about mounding peach and other fruit trees. It was claimed that it answered in place of mulching with leaves or other litter, and was beneficial in other respects.

A short time since we called at Mr. H. C. Collins' farm, about three miles from Pontchartrain, and found peach, apple and pear trees nicely mounded, each mound from eight to twelve inches high, and about five feet in diameter at the base. In addition to this protection they were mulched with bagasse. We have not seen more thrifty fruit trees anywhere in our travels.

The peach trees contained a medium crop of most excellent peaches, though this is a bad peach year in this country. The apple and pear trees were too young to bear, but they were healthy, body, branch and leaf, and in fine growing condition. They will doubtless be loaded with fine fruit when they arrive at the fruit bearing age. And they grow in a light, pineland soil.

The pear trees have, a few of them, had slight touches of blight for two seasons, but none of them are seriously injured. Perhaps mounding will afford some protection against blight.

Mr. Collins is connected with the United States Coast Survey, and has lately conducted the surveys on Pearl river. He has a nice piney woods farm, and is paying considerable attention to fruits. In due time he will doubtless build up an elegant pineland country home. Mrs. Collins takes great interest in horticulture.

## THE KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fruit exhibition of this society was held in the Louisville Exposition building on the 12th and 13th of September. The display of specimen fruits was fine.

The county of Henry was represented by Miss Todd and Dr. Brown, with a splendid show of apples, all well colored and perfect.

Mr. Beatty, from Shelby county, also exhibited some splendid specimens of apples, Ensminger's Nonesuch and Kentucky White Pippin being remarkably fine.

Mr. A. D. Webb sent a fine display from Warren county of apples, new to most of the members; they were well grown and perfect. Alongside of the other apples they were remarkable for their dark color, some of the members attributing it to mildew, but we could see no mildew, and suppose it merely a habit of the apples in that section of Kentucky.

Col. B. H. Young, from Louisville, exhibited a splendid lot of grapes that attracted much attention. Mr. H. B. Gant also showed some nice specimens of grapes.

President Kennedy also made a splendid display of grapes, apples and pears. The grapes being very fine, but the apples and pears showing numerous marks of frost and drought.

Mr. S. L. Garr. of Anchorage, was there with eight varieties of pears, which, like all his fruit displays, were remarkably fine.

The Fern Creek fruit growers were represented by Dr. J. P. Cotton, thirty-five varieties of apples; J. G. Strong, twenty-two varieties of apples and pears; J. Decker, six varieties of pears and two of peaches; P. Baker, one plate extra Pennsylvania Red Streak apples; J. W. Fryer, five varieties of pears and eighteen of apples.

Altogether, the exhibition was a good one for the bad season, one of which no society need be ashamed; but still, there was no fruit deemed sufficiently choice to send as Kentucky's contribution to the exhibition of the American Pomological Society at Rochester, N. Y., on the 17th inst.

The following is a complete list of exhibitors and varieties:

Prof. H. B. Todd, Eminence, Ky.—Apples: Pennsylvania Red Streak, Pryor's Red, Swa, McClellan, Northern Spy, Hubbardston Nonesuch.

Dr. L. E. Brown, Eminence—Apples: Hubbardston Nonesuch, Maiden Blush, Gravenstein, Summer Pearmain, Rambo, J. S. Beatty, Simpsonville—Apples: Ben Davis, Wine Sap, Red Winter Sweet, Baldwin, Kentucky White Pippin, Pryor's Red, Large Romanite, Ensminger's Nonesuch, Rambo.

A. D. Webb, Bowling Green—Apples: Genet, Carson's Local, Hatcher's Seedling, Cumberland Sweet, Limber-twig, Lady Finger, Rome Beauty, Hall's Seedling, Kinnard's Choice, Wine Sap, Red Jewell, Maxey, Ben Davis, Shockley Seedling, Red Crab.

Col. B. H. Young, Louisville—Grapes: Black Defiance, Tuley, Concord, Norton's Virginia, Louisville.

Mr. N. B. Gant, Louisville—Grapes

Diana, Hamburg, Croton, White Seedling, Unknown.

Mr. S. L. Garr, Anchorage, Ky.—Pears: Swan's Orange, Lawrence, Beezy de Veterans, White Doyenne, Gray Doyenne, Duchess, Beurre Clairgeau, Winter Nellis, Hyslop crab apples.

Mr. Thomas S. Kennedy, of Jefferson county—Grapes (11 kinds): Isabella, Clinton, Venango, Delaware, Diana, Mexican Fox, Concord, Ives', Norton's Virginia, Offer. Pears (11 kinds): Cary, Buffum, Bloodgood, Oswego Beurre, Howell, Duchess D'Angouleme, Seckle, pears (for a name), pears (name wanted), Louise Bonne de Jersey, Vicar of Winkfield. Apples (24 kinds): Wine Sap, Northern Spy, Jonathan, Talmor's Sweet, Blackburn, Cary's Favorite, Lady Apple, Ben Davis, Dutch Mignonne, Benoni, Norton's Melon, Hubbardston's Nonesuch, Roxbury Russet, Canada Reinette, Farniente, Gravenstein, Newtown Pippin, Twenty Ounce, Fall Queen, Pennsylvania Red Streak, Esopus (?), Cooper, Jersey Sweet, Winter Sweet Paradise. FERN CREEK FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

Dr. J. P. Cotton—Apples: Pearmain, Yellow Bellefleur, Winter Blush, Porter, Fall Queen, Father Abram, Fall Pippin, White Bellefleur, White Pippin, Rambo, Large Romanite, Wine Sap, Pennsylvania Red Streak, Unnamed, Roxbury Russet, Rome Beauty, Small Romanite, Ben Davis, Kentucky White Pippin, Smith's Cider, Lady Finger, Baldwin, Milam, Red Winter Sweet, Moore's Sweet, Kentucky Red Streak, Pryor's Red, Seedling, Hewe's Crab, Harrison, Beeler's Crab.

Mr. J. W. Fryer—Pears: Swan's Orange, Buffum, Glout Moreau, Louise B. de Jersey, Duchess. Apples: Belleflower, Fall Pippin, New England Red, Rome Beauty, Northern Spy, Harrison, Genet, Baldwin, Father Abram, Wine Sap, Ben Davis, Rambo, Winter Pearmain, Hewe's Crab, Beeler's Crab, Small Romanite, Winter Sweet.

Mr. J. G. Strong—Apples: Dutch Mignonne, Wine Sap, Milam, Large Romanite, Small Romanite, Hoops' Newtown Pippin, Pryor's Red, Rambo, Red Genet, Genet, Belleflower, Red Belleflower, Winter Pearmain, Fall Pippin, Maiden Blush, Hyslop Crab. Pears: Buffum, Duchess, Seckle, Bartlett, Bristol Red, Raspberries.

Mr. P. Baker—Pennsylvania Red Streak apples.

Mr. J. Decker—Pears: Bartlett, White Doyenne, Seckle, Sheldon, Buffum. Peaches: Ward's Late, Heath, Pawpaws.

## GREEN MANURING.

The more I see of plowing down green crops, the more I become convinced of its utility. Even if there is only a short growth so that it covers the ground well, and though young and tender, exhibiting little manorial value according to analysis, yet the effect is undoubtedly and considerable. It adds to the fertility and improves the mechanical condition beyond what the means would seem to warrant, though it is known that shading the ground mellows and cools it and thus lessens what evaporation of its fertilizing gases might take place.

The vegetable growth plowed under furnishes humus rapidly, acting at the same time chemically upon the soil, and in an advantageous way from its equal distribution through the soil. Certain it is that there is a benefit and a profit on the outlay. This is especially the case where plowing can be avoided, as with stubble land, where only the harrow, or cultivator followed by the harrow, need be used to secure a seed bed. Where the land is designed for a spring crop, rye is perhaps the best to sow, as it grows a heavy mat by late fall, and if intended for corn, quite a heavy growth can be turned down before planting, if the soil is in good condition and its fertility not too much reduced.

Buckwheat may be substituted for rye. This is especially good for earlier sowing where a crop of rye, or wheat, or barley has been removed. The ground in this case will be better shaded and hence protected, will be mellow, and weeds are kept down. The pea also is of great benefit. Any plant that grows well and covers the ground will answer. The matter is dependent somewhat upon circumstances, such as the cheapness of the seed, the plant best adapted to poor or rich land, sandy or clay soil, etc.; also whether plaster has a good effect, which it almost always has upon the pea, and being the cheapest of manures in such case, and readily applied, recommends itself.

This little labor and expense in after part of the season can, in most if not all cases, be afforded, as the harvest is then secured and work is less crowding. Our stubble land, instead of lying idle and exposed to the elements, should be given something to do so as to protect and improve it.—F. G., in the Country Gentleman.

WORTHLESS STUFF!—Not so fast, my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.

ALFRED—Your poem must be laid over, having some minor defects. For instance, gorge does not rhyme with morgue.

## SUGAR FROM EARLY AMBER CANE.

Mr. Schwarz, of Illinois, communicates to *Colman's Rural World* the following practical ideas on sugar making:

My best success with the early amber this season has been when cut fully ripe. I worked up some cane with the seed in the dough and partly in the milk, but very soon found out that I was losing. There was too much soft sugar and small grains. This agrees fully with Mr. Belcher's tests with the polariscope. It should be worked up as soon as cut—at least cut not longer than the day before. Cane stored four days had lost one and a half per cent. of sugar.

When I get ready to work, I start two boys ahead stripping off the leaves with laths, and one man to follow, cutting and topping at the same time. They finish about an acre a day. In cutting, I start on four rows, commencing on the two middle ones, dropping the seed in the furrow between the rows and laying the cane across the rows in small piles. Then I cut back one row on one side, cutting and leaning it over and topping the seed in the same furrow; then the fourth row back the same. This gives room for the wagon, and brings the seed in good shape for gathering.

When grinding, I have two teams, one at the mill and the other hauling cane, changing the team every two hours to keep the mill going. This saves labor, as the man can always bring the cane close to the mill without further handling. By having two loads on the platform the evening before, one man can haul enough to keep the mill going.

Those having ripe cane and no chemicals on hand, can go to work on a plan which I have worked for the last three days with good success—being out of materials myself and unable to get a supply in time. Heat the juice to the scalding point, about 180°; neutralize with lime so it neither changes the blue nor red litmus paper; bring to boiling heat and run into settling tank, and in a few minutes draw off. If any porous alum is at hand, one pint to a hundred gallons may be here added to lighten the color. If not, a little less lime should be used in the heater if the juice is very dark. For syrup, use only lime enough to change the blue litmus to purple. Now evaporate rapidly to 220° and run the syrup into a tank through a fine strainer.

When through with the day's work, I start my copper finishing pan and draw the thin syrup with swing pipe from the tank as fast as needed. This finishing pan is four feet long by thirty inches wide, seven inches deep, and the sides flaring out 45°: it is fastened with a pair of strap hinges on one side of the furnace to fencing strips driven into the ground or fastened to the furnace. In this pan I reduce to 228° Fah. for syrup, or 234° for sugar, according to Hedges' thermometer.

I boil rapidly in this at first to make it jump until nearly done, then slacken down and stir until done; then, with a small rope over a pulley above, I tilt the contents into a cooler at once. Here it is immediately stirred and run into another cooler for measuring out. My coolers stand on a truck, furnished me by Kingsland, Ferguson & Co., of St. Louis. This can be run through the whole building on a wooden track where wanted. This process will make sugar from the early amber where nothing else is at hand.

There is one peculiarity about the early amber that has not been noticed before. It will deposit a great amount of lime scab on the back part of the evaporator, no matter whether lime or no lime is used in the juice. I noticed this in Minnesota, and attributed it to the soil, but find now it is the nature of the cane. May this not be an indication of its richness in crystallizable sugar? It is said that the ribbon cane of the South does the same. The front of the pan keeps bright and clean. The deposit commences at 215° and ends at 220°. There is none on the finishing pan.

This scale comes off easily the next morning when the pan gets heated, if a little sal-soda be put in the water. It will crack off in large scales with a crackling sound. I have made up over 500 gallons of early amber this season, mostly into sugar—about 2,000 lbs. Next week I shall begin to work on some early amber cane planted the second week in June.

WORTHLESS STUFF!—Not so fast, my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.

ALFRED—Your poem must be laid over, having some minor defects. For instance, gorge does not rhyme with morgue.

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proceeds in supplies of all kinds for farm  
and family use, and who, too, are buyers of  
fine stock for breeding purposes.An advertisement in these columns  
will also be read every week by CASH  
BUYERS of fine stock, farm implements,  
and family supplies, not only in Kentucky,  
but throughout the whole of the SOUTH  
AND SOUTHWEST, where the Farmers'  
Home Journal largely circulates.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1879.

HEMP is saleable in the Louisville  
market at \$5.50 to \$6 per long cwt.MR. W. S. LYNE, of Boyle county,  
will sow the Silver Cha' wheat this fall,  
having procured seed from Mr. W. T.  
Hearne.T. B. RIVY, of Anderson county,  
sold last week to Jas. Levy & Bro., Cin-  
cinnati, whisky, which, with the tax,  
will amount to \$1,200,000.TIMOTHY seed has advanced rapidly  
within the last few days, under advices  
which indicate a short crop. \$2.25 per  
bushel is now freely paid for car load  
lots of prime seed.ROBERT ATWOOD, who had served  
about five years of a twenty years' sen-  
tence in the penitentiary for certain  
business irregularities in Louisville, was  
pardoned by Gov. Blackburn last week.ODESSA WHEAT.—Mr. G. W. Harbi-  
son, Shelby county, raised 315 bushels  
of this wheat on seven acres. He got  
his seed from Mercer county, and sold  
all the crop he could spare for seed—  
the last at \$2 per bushel.COL. W. H. HAYS, Judge Ballard's  
successor as United States district  
judge, was sworn into office last Friday.  
Judge Hays was a respectable lawyer  
of Springfield, Ky., and his appointment  
seems to give satisfaction.WHISKY by the thousands of dollars'  
worth is being sold in Kentucky, to go  
to California. It is wicked for Ken-  
tucky to make so much of this product,  
but after having it once barreled, it  
seems fitting that it should be shipped  
Dennis Kearnyward.A HAND BOOK of North Carolina, is-  
sued by the Agricultural Department of  
that State, has just reached us. It em-  
braces historical and physiological  
sketches of the State, and statistical in-  
formation regarding its industries, re-  
sources and condition.THE Department of Agriculture  
monthly report, September 1, shows :  
cotton, general average 85, against 91  
the month previous; corn 95, against  
93; tobacco, 87, against 77 August 1.  
This is an advance of tobacco report of  
6 per cent. over same time last year.A FINE PICTURE.—Gen. S. W. Price,  
the celebrated painter of portraits,  
whose office is near our own, has kindly  
hung upon our walls his splendid  
painting of the great thoroughbred  
horse, Tom Bowling. The General  
thinks "there can be no more fitting  
place to exhibit this work of art than on  
the walls of the leading agricultural pa-  
per in the Southwest," and we are proud  
to give it space on the wall of our sanc-tum. The picture is for sale, but we do  
not know at what price. This can be found  
out by a correspondence. Some  
turfman ought to possess himself of it  
regardless of what it may cost.PRESIDENT HAYES has again honored  
Kentucky with a visit. Accompanied by  
General Sherman, Attorney General  
Devens, Governor Bishop, of Ohio,  
and Governor Blackburn, he visited the  
grounds of the Kentucky Association,  
at Lexington on last Friday. His in-  
troduction was greeted with cheers.  
The President also visited the High  
Bridge on the Cincinnati Southern rail-  
road.CORRECTION.—A mistake was made  
in the report of premiums awarded at  
Louisville fair for Jersey cattle. Mr. A.  
G. Herr, of St. Matthews, Jefferson  
county, took first premium on cow four  
years old and over, on Haidee (a 14-lb  
butter cow); first and second premiums  
on cow one year old; also first and  
second premiums on bull under one  
year, and second premium on bull one  
year old.THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The  
Agricultural and Mechanical College  
has begun the session of 1879-80 with  
82 students. The number at the cor-  
responding period of 1878 was 64, at  
the corresponding period of 1877, 45.  
Its entire matriculation during last year  
was 118. The whole number this year  
will run up to 140 or 150. The begin-  
ning made this year is better than that  
of any session since 1872.—*Lexington  
Gazette.*WELL SAID.—The Kentucky papers use too  
much taffy in speeding the parting guest.  
Two of the most prolific writers and poorest  
editors in the State have left for other fields,  
and there is immense lamentation over the  
taking off of two of the most gifted editors  
and graceful writers in the whole domain of  
journalism." While very clever gentlemen,  
the emigrants were eminently unfitted for  
journalism, as their repeated failures in that  
field conclusively prove. Give us a little more  
truth and less taffy.—*Courier-Journal.*We shall not undertake to guess to  
whom the above refers, but if the Ken-  
tucky press will in future bear in mind  
the closing sentence, it will be a stage  
taken in the march of improvement.

## GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER.

We have received from the Butter  
Improvement Company, No. 80 West  
Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., a few  
sample packages of the "Gilt-edge Butter  
Maker," with directions for using  
the powder.It is claimed that this new  
process will increase the quantity of  
butter at least 6 per cent.; will improve  
the flavor and the keeping qualities;  
will give the butter a good color; and  
while it will shorten the time in churning,  
the butter made by the use of the  
powder will keep sweet and fresh for a  
long time, even in hot weather.This is a new thing, that seems  
worthy of a fair trial, for good butter,  
sweet and pure, is a most desirable  
article, absolutely necessary in every  
family; and yet such an article is so  
scarce, and so difficult to obtain, that  
several hundred thousand tons of "butter  
butter," styled *oleomargarine*, are an-  
nually manufactured out of animal fats  
and other rank material, expressly to be  
sold by family grocers and others as  
fresh dairy butter. A greater fraud was  
never perpetrated upon the public, and  
it is hoped that the next Legislature  
will make it a criminal offense to make  
or to sell this spurious butter.

## SORGHO CULTURE.

This is a new industry, that will grow  
with wonderful rapidity from this time  
forward. The early amber cane, that  
produces a heavy yield of fine quality  
of syrup and sugar, and the introduc-  
tion of not too costly and easily man-  
aged machinery that can be economic-  
ally worked to produce the highest re-  
sults, will soon encourage the extensive  
planting and cultivation of sorgho. Re-  
fineries will be established in the prin-  
cipal cities for refining and crystallizing  
sugar from the syrup, which can be  
done far cheaper in this manner, with  
the proper machinery, than can be done  
by individual families.Thus, in a few years the crude syrup  
will be largely made all over the South  
and West, expressly to furnish these  
large refineries with the raw material  
for making sugar. There need be no  
fear of an over production of sugar, as  
the people of the United States have to  
import from other countries four-fifths  
of the sugar annually consumed by them.  
Experiments now in progress  
lead us to anticipate at an early day the  
successful conversion of sorgho syrup  
into fine white sugar, and when this  
time comes our farmers must have their  
syrup ready.A MAN named Marcus Wright, of  
Illinois, is said to have fallen heir to  
\$1,000,000. We'd rather be Wright  
than be president.

## THE LOUISVILLE FAIR.

We closed last week with a report of  
the first day's proceedings of the Ken-  
tucky State fair which was held near  
this city. There was fair weather up  
to Friday, and the attendance was very  
good, but not what it should have been  
considering the proximity to Louisville  
and the importance to this city of this  
great enterprise. This city should see  
to it next year that ten thousand people  
shall be on these grounds every day.  
We promise to do our part, and hope  
every one interested in the prosperity  
of the city will do likewise.And here may be the best place to  
say that one corporation is more in-  
terested in the building up of this fair  
than all others, and it is the one that  
shows the least liberality. We refer to  
the Fourth-street Railroad Company,  
which collected fifty cents from every  
passenger who made the round trip  
over their road. There is no surer way  
to show vacant seats at the fair grounds  
than to impose an unnecessary tax upon  
those who go there. It is the opinion  
of the public generally that fifteen cents  
for one way, and twenty-five cents for  
the round trip, is enough. We hope to  
see some concession made hereafter.But whatever complaint is made  
against others, none can be brought  
against Mr. Wilder or the directors,  
who did everything in their power to  
have this a grand fair; nor against stock  
owners, who filled the rings with the  
finest of stock. The arrangements of  
the superb amphitheater are perfect.  
Large and roomy saloons were furnish-  
ed, with plenty of refreshments at rea-  
sonable prices. There was Snyder's  
band furnishing charming music, and  
there were both trotting and running  
races every day. The harness and  
saddle rings were sharply contested by  
some of the most beautiful and stylish  
horses in Kentucky.We haven't the space to give the list  
of premiums, but can say so great was  
the competition that there was no such  
thing as an undeserving animal getting  
a tie. The thing is started now, and  
next year we'll have one of the grand-  
est fairs here that this country has ever  
known. The premiums will be en-  
larged and extended to cover depart-  
ments it was impossible to get ready for  
this year.So we say to all breeders, manufac-  
turers, farmers, florists and gardeners,  
get something ready for 1880. Begin  
now. We can make the world come  
here if we only try. It is expected that,  
by another fair, great progress will be  
made with the zoological garden.

## PHOSPHATE ROCK.

We are in receipt of the annual review  
of the trade and commerce of  
Charleston, S. C., for the year ending  
the 1st of September, 1879.This report shows a gratifying in-  
crease in all departments of business,  
the aggregate of which amounts to over  
\$53,000,000. We lately referred to a  
visit to Louisville of J. N. Robson,  
Esq., a commission merchant of Charle-  
ston, who solicits, as will be seen by his  
business card in this paper, consign-  
ments of cotton, flour, wheat, corn,  
bacon, pork, etc.; and we advised our  
merchants to make a closer business  
connection with that city.It has since been stated in a city pa-  
per that if shipments were made to  
Charleston, it would be done at expen-  
sive rates of freight, as the cars going  
from here to that city with full loads  
would have to return empty, as there  
was no kind of freight that could be  
brought back from Charleston to the  
West. The rates of freight therefore  
from Louisville to Charleston must nec-  
essarily be at a rate to cover the ex-  
pense of the train from here to that city  
and back again empty. A large furniture  
dealer in Louisville has published a  
complaint that the railroads have  
charged him this excessive rate.Now, this state of business inter-  
course need not continue any longer.  
The phosphate rock that is found so  
abundantly around Charleston, can be  
brought here in bulk to the extent of  
thousands of car loads every year, and  
can be profitably manufactured into  
land fertilizers. This phosphate rock  
has been repeatedly analyzed and found  
to contain from 25 to 30 per cent. of  
phosphoric acid, which is equivalent to  
56 to 65 per cent. of bone phosphate of  
lime.Here then is a rich fertilizer, not only  
for wheat on strong clay soils, but for  
cotton on all worn out land, whether  
the soil is clay or sandy. It is a strong  
and enduring fertilizer, good for all  
crops, whether grass or grain, and es-  
pecially valuable for grape vines and  
fruit trees.When the supply of bones shall be-  
come exhausted, as it is likely to be in  
a few more years, inasmuch as the de-  
mand for bone dust has been so great  
that even all the old bones on the West-  
ern prairies of North America and on  
the pampas of the southern continenthave been carefully gathered and crush-  
ed into dust at the bone mills.Now, when the demand for bone  
dust will be greater than the annual  
supply from slaughtered animals, what  
shall we do? Fortunately, we have  
the same mineral elements—phosphate of  
lime—in these phosphatic rocks, which  
are supposed to be deposits of animal  
remains.In the vicinity of Charleston, Port  
Royal, Savannah, Bull River, etc.,  
thousands of laborers are employed in  
digging these phosphate rocks, to be  
shipped to the mills to be cleaned and  
crushed to a uniform size for manu-  
facturers, or ground into fine dust for  
use as a fertilizer.Many establishments in Charleston,  
Philadelphia, New Jersey, and other  
places in the United States and in Eng-  
land, are engaged in manufacturing  
these phosphate rocks into superphos-  
phate fertilizers; but Prof. Shepard of  
Charleston maintains that the pure dust,  
not treated with sulphuric acid, is just  
as valuable as a fertilizer, though not  
so quick in its action as the superphos-  
phate. He says the fine ground rock  
dust is as valuable as the raw bone meal.Indeed, the great value of this phos-  
phate rock is shown by the fact that, in  
the few short years since its discovery,  
in 1867, the trade has annually increased  
until it has reached the following di-  
mensions: From Charleston and the  
vicinity the shipments of phosphate rock  
in the year ending September 1, 1879,  
amounted to 189,884 tons; shipments  
of fertilizers, made chiefly from  
phosphate rocks, 135,000 tons.Here, then, is a trade amounting to  
near 325,000 tons of crude material and  
manufactured land fertilizers shipped in  
one year from Charleston, Savannah  
and the lower coast of Carolina. This  
quantity of freight, at the rate of ten  
tons to each car load, would fill 32,500  
cars, or nearly 100 car loads a day; and  
this quantity of land fertilizers would,  
if sown broadcast at the rate of 400 lbs  
to the acre, cover some 1,625,000  
acres of land; but the quantity could  
be increased profitably and beneficially  
to 1,000 lbs to the acre, at which rate  
only 65,000 acres would be fertilized.Now, it will be seen at once what an  
opening there is for business between  
Charleston and Kentucky, when we calcu-  
late that some 8,000,000 acres of cul-  
tivated land in this State could be profit-  
ably benefited by a good dressing of  
phosphate rock; and that to give each  
acre a good supply would require 100  
car loads to be brought to this State  
every day for the next ten years.The time will come when the people  
will be sufficiently alive to their own  
interests as to set these trains to moving.  
They will send flour, meal, tobacco,  
whisky, clothing, boots, shoes, candles,  
oils, starch, paper, horses, mules, sheep,  
cattle, etc., to Charleston for sale or for  
shipment abroad by the car load, and  
bring back the now "empty cars" filled  
to the full with phosphate rock. But  
to get this trade we will have to com-  
pete with both the Northern and South-  
ern States and Europe, as they now  
monopolize the whole supply.STATE GRANGE—OFFICIAL DE-  
PARTMENT.SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KY. STATE GRANGE, }  
BRODHEAD, KY., Sept. 12, 1879. }  
Receipts and disbursements of the secre-  
tary's office for the week ending September 12,  
1879:

RECEIPTS.	
Grange 752, June quarter, 1879	.....
Grange 42, June quarter, 1879	.....
Grange 150, March quarter, 1879	.....
Grange 506, June quarter, 1879	.....
Grange 149, September quarter, 1879	.....
Total receipts.....	\$15.14
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Grange 42, paid delegate.....	\$3.72
Grange 42, paid stamps.....	70
Paid dues to National Grange, March quarter, 1879	55
Paid for record book.....	4.80
Paid express charges on same.....	55
Overpaid by secretary.....	66.72

During the past week I have mailed to se-  
cretaries of subordinate granges catalogues of  
prices of scales manufactured by Weeks &  
Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. This is a reliable  
firm, and will do what they agree to. As to  
special terms to Patrons, address them under  
seal of grange.The busyness is now over, and Patrons  
have ample time to attend the grange. Let  
us try to make our meetings interesting. Now  
is the time to discuss the best mode of pre-  
paring the ground for wheat, the best kinds  
of seed to use in our several localities, the  
best mode of putting in seed, and the kinds of  
fertilizers to use.This subject should now occupy the atten-  
tion of subordinate granges, and the secre-  
taries of same should qualify themselves to  
lead off on this subject, and then the mem-  
bers generally to give their experience on the  
same. By pursuing a course of this kind, you  
will make your meetings profitable and interest-  
ing.JAS. G. CARTER,  
Secretary Kentucky State Grange.

## LIVE STOCK.

## A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME BODY.

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, MESSRS. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiserville, Barren county, Ky., offer as a premium

A Fine Cotswold Ram Lamb, the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb is one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

SOUTHDOWN SOLD.—Mr. F. A. Byars sold at the Louisville fair one of his show ram lambs, to Major James R. Richards, of Riverton, Va., for \$22. He was shipped through Washington, D. C.

FASTEAST RUNNING TIME.—One Dime made the fastest time on record for three year old, one and three quarter miles, at Lexington last Friday. His race was made in 3:05 1/2, with Ada Glen at his neck. Courier's time, heretofore the fastest for this distance, was 3:06.

HIGH PRICED JERSEY COW.—Mr. Jno. J. Holly, of Plainfield, N. J., has purchased Mr. F. Ratchford Starr's Jersey cow, Filbert, No. 3630; price \$1,500. Mr. Starr had previously refused \$1,000 for this celebrated cow, and consented to part with her at the price named, as he has her dam, sire, sire's dam and her daughter.—*Litchfield (Conn.) Inquirer*, Sept. 11.

SORE TONGUE IN CATTLE.—There has been more than usual complaint of this disease in several counties in the Blue-grass section this spring. It does not seem to be a contagious disease, and is probably a poison from some herb, which the season has favored. Mr. J. L. Neal publishes in the Harrodsburg *Observer* the following remedy, which he says never fails to cure: Alum, 1 lb; saltpeter, 1 lb; copperas; salt, 5 lbs; wood ashes, 2 lbs. Mix, and give as salt.

BREEDING STOCK IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.—By reference to the Breeders' Directory in this paper it will be seen that Mr. S. W. Taliaferro, Guthrie, Todd county, Ky., is prepared to fill orders for breeding stock of the following kinds: Poland China hogs, Cotswold sheep, and grade Shorthorn cattle. His stock of Poland Chinas are registered, and well bred. They have been prize winners in his section. His Cotswold sheep are bred from pure and fashionable strains. We direct attention to the advertisement, and ask our readers, when in want of stock, to give Mr. Taliaferro a call, or write for his circulars.

LARGE SALE OF COTSWOLDS.—Mr. J. B. Wilder, whose farm is near Louisville, sold last week to Alex. McClintock, of Bourbon county, 70 head of fine Cotswold sheep. This embraced Mr. Wilder's entire flock, and he will not continue the breeding of this stock. The sheep have been carefully bred and improved since 1862. The start was a ram bought at Mr. Alexander's sale in that year, and a lot of good ewes bought from Woodford county parties. Since that time none but the best rams have been used. The last was a fine one imported by the Messrs. John Snell's Sons, of Canada. So Mr. McClintock has a very fine lot of stock, and we learn it is his intention to ship them West, where he will have another sale some day in the future.

## BERKSHIRE PEDIGREES.

From Advance Sheet from the Bulletin of the American Berkshire Record.

The following is the report of executive committee:

"Among the pedigrees left in our hands at the June meeting, were those of certain Berkshires owned or bred in California. Regarding these we beg to lay before you the following facts:

"In October, 1877, application was made for the registry of a part of a lot of 205 pigs purchased from parties in Kentucky in 1871.

"The statement in No. 94, that Bob Lee, the sire of this sow, was an imported hog that cost \$1,000 in England, led to the impression that the pedigrees were not reliable, it being well known that Bob Lee was not bred in England, and that he never sold for \$1,000. Correspondence on the subject with breeders in Kentucky has failed to remove this impression. As to No. 20, represented to have been sired by Gipsy Boy, and he by Sam Slick, an imported hog, we fail to obtain any confirmation whatever of these statements. We fail also in our efforts to secure from the Kentucky breeders any evidence showing how the animals in question were

bred. We can not, therefore, recommend the admission of these pedigrees.

"Your committee does not overlook the statement made by parties desiring to have these animals recorded, that one thousand pigs, tracing to these and others of like breeding, have been sold on the Pacific coast, and that they are as pure and as fine as any which parties do (which many prominent horsemen have testified to) should be investigated; for it is of great importance to every horse owner. It seems to be winning for itself an unprecedented reputation by its merits.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOGS, ANY AGE.

SALES OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Mr. Will A. Gaines, of Spring Dale farm, Centreville, Bourbon county, Ky., has made the following sales of Poland-Chinas: J. R. Finley, Marion, Ky., one boar and two sows; W. T. Johns, Nashville, Tenn., one sow pig; J. M. Hawkins, Bourbon county, Ky., boar and sow; J. A. Tresenwriter, Greensburg, Ky., boar and sow pigs; H. H. White, Yazoo City, Miss., eleven-months old prize sow at Lexington and Paris fairs, also seven-months old prize boar at same places; Jas. C. Miller, one pair prize pigs at the above named fairs; H. C. Parker, Fayette county, Ky., aged boar.

Mr. Gaines was awarded at Lexington and Paris fairs, fifteen prizes on his herd of Poland-Chinas, taking sweepstakes over all breeds of hogs.

## SHEEP AT THE LOUISVILLE FAIR.

The show in this department on last Thursday aggregated forty-one head, about thirty of which were Cotswolds, and the balance Southdowns. The stock belonged to three breeders, F. A. Byars, of Simpsonville, Shelby county, Ky., making all the entries of Southdowns, while the others were entered by W. L. Scott, of Scott's Station, and T. W. Samuels & Son, of Deatsville, Nelson county. Mr. Byars' stock consisted of some very fine aged rams and ewes and a few lambs of his own breeding. They would do credit to any flock, being bred, as they are, from the best imported stock in the country.

Mr. B. of course was awarded all the premiums he showed for, and well did he deserve them. Besides, he got \$25, which was awarded by Messrs. Snodgrass & Co., live stock commission dealers at the Bourbon House stockyards in this city, to the best show of Southdown sheep.

In the Cotswold ring the contest was close. Both Scott and Samuels appeared on the grounds with their tops. The former had several of those lately imported from England, besides others from his fine flock. The Messrs. Samuels, seeming to know what they would have to meet, came with a grand show. Some of these were late importations, while some were such as they have been breeding for some time. The list of premiums will show how closely the rings were contested. In the sweepstakes for aged and yearling ewes, we have never seen a better show. Messrs. Samuels took the premium for aged ewes with Princess, a splendid animal, and one that he says has never been beaten in a ring. She took sweepstakes at Lexington fair this season.

The following is the list of premiums awarded:

## SHEEP—COTSWOLD.

Best buck, two years old and over—T. W. Samuels & Son, of Nelson, first premium, \$20; W. L. Scott, of Shelby, second premium, \$5.

Best buck, one year old and under—W. L. Scott, first premium, \$15; T. W. Samuels & Son, second premium, \$5.

Best buck and lamb—T. W. Samuels, first premium, \$10; W. L. Scott, second premium, \$5.

Best ewe, two years old and over—T. W. Samuels & Son, both first and second premiums, \$20 and \$5.

Best ewe, one year old and under two—T. W. Samuels, first premium, \$15; W. L. Scott, second premium, \$5.

Best ewe lamb—T. W. Samuels, first premium, \$10; W. L. Scott, second premium, \$5.

Best buck, one year old and under two—F. A. Byars, first premium, \$15.

Best buck lamb—F. A. Byars, first premium, \$10, and also second.

Best ewe, two years old and over—F. A. Byars, first premium, \$20; also second.

Best ewe, one year old and under two—F. A. Byars, first premium, \$15.

Best ewe lamb—F. A. Byars, first premium, \$10, and second.

Best ewe, any age—F. A. Byars, first premium, \$20; also second.

SWEEPSTAKES, ANY BREED.

Best buck, any age—W. L. Scott, first premium, \$20; also second.

Best ewe, any age—T. W. Samuels & Son, first premium, \$20; W. L. Scott, second premium, \$10.

Best ewe lamb—F. A. Byars, first premium, \$10, and second.

SWEEPSTAKES, ANY BREED.

Best buck, any age—W. L. Scott, first premium, \$20; also second.

Best ewe, any age—T. W. Samuels & Son, first premium, \$20; W. L. Scott, second premium, \$10.

Best ewe lamb—F. A. Byars, first premium, \$10, and second.

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SWEEPSTAKES, ANY BREED.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By Judge E. H. Bennett.  
LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF FARMERS.—(Continued.)

Question—Have the highway surveyors a right to use the timber on the highway?

Judge Bennett—Yes, sir. If they wanted to build a bridge, I suppose they could use the timber on the road.

Question—Has the highway surveyor a right to forbid my using the gravel which lies beside my land, because he may suppose that he will want to use it at some future time?

Judge Bennett—I suppose he has, because he has the first right to use it. Even if he does not want to use it at the time, he has a right to forbid your using it, if it is probably reasonably necessary for the repair of the highway.

Major Phinney—I want to inquire if I understood you correctly as saying that if the water is obstructed in a drain running through another's land, and flows back on my land to my injury, I have a right to enter his premises, and remove that obstruction?

Judge Bennett—I meant to say so decidedly.

Major Phinney—Can I do so without liability to prosecution?

Judge Bennett—Of course; else you could not do it. When I say you can do it, I mean you can do it lawfully. I will refer Major Phinney, who is a man of the law, to two decisions of the Supreme Court (in 5 Metcalf and 21 Pickering), in which that very question came up.

Question—If a neighbor builds a fire on his land, and it runs across his land, and burns up the boundary fence between him and another man, is the man who builds the fire responsible for the damage?

Judge Bennett—That depends entirely on the question whether a jury would say he was negligent in building that fire at that time, or in managing it after he built it. If he should build it on a very windy day, when it was dangerous for any man to build a fire, I suppose they would convict him of negligence. Or, if he did not have men enough to watch it after he built it, they would be likely to find the same. But he has a right to build a fire, unless he is negligent.

Question—Are the chains and oxbows used in a barn for tying cattle conveyed with a deed of the barn? and in a case where there is a chimney with pipes running down three or four stories, connected with stoves in the lower part of the house, are the pipes conveyed with the house?

Judge Bennett—I think the oxbows, etc., would go with the oxen, and not with the barn, unless affixed to the barn; therefore the deed would not convey them. The pipes would not go, unless they are so attached to or plastered into the building that they can not be separated from it without destroying more or less the chimney to which they are attached. A cook stove, with a pipe running into the chimney in the ordinary way, does not go with the deed of the house; but the owner may remove it.

Question—I would like to inquire what constitutes improvement of land—whether the chopping of wood from a wood lot for family use, or cutting a set of bean poles for use in the garden, constitutes an "improvement" of that land.

Judge Bennett—I should think not. I don't think the law would require a man to keep up a mile of fence because he had cut a few bean poles on his land.

Dr. Wakefield—Does the principle stated in regard to manure apply to manure in the barnyard at the time of the sale, as well as to manure outside?

Judge Bennett—It does apply to all the manure on a farm, that is what I was speaking of. But if a livery stable keeper should sell his stable, with piles of manure around it or in the cellar, that manure is said by our law not to pass by deed. The deed of a farm conveys the manure, because the purchaser wants the manure on the farm, and expects to buy it with the farm, and therefore the law ordinarily gives it to him, unless it is reserved.

Dr. Wakefield—It makes no difference whether it has ever been moved or not?

Judge Bennett—No, sir, if still on the land sold.

Question—If the public pass over land for twenty years, do they acquire a right to pass over it?

Judge Bennett—No, sir; not if they pass with the owner's permission. They would not acquire a right in a hundred years, if they went with the permission of the owner. They must go against the owner's wish, under a claim of right to do so. In that way they would get a right to do so in twenty years.

Question—If I allow a person to go to my well and take water, year after year, and continue to do so for a quar-

ter of a century, does he acquire any right from me by that?

Judge Bennett—I don't think he would if he went three-quarters of a century; otherwise, you might not be neighborly and let him come, if you supposed he was getting a right.

Question—Suppose a tree stands on my neighbor's land within a foot of the fence, and I see fit to drain my land, and in doing so cut off the roots, and kill that tree?

Judge Bennett—You have a perfect right to do so.

Mr. Perry—if I should buy a piece of land of you, and take a deed, and fail to record it for five years, and you take a notion to sell that land again, and you sell it to another man, who pays you for it, and puts his deed on record first; who holds the land?

Judge Bennett—He does, unless he knew you had that deed before. If he did, then he can not hold it, because that would be a fraud on you. That is what the record is made for, so that every person shall know who owns the land; and, if a man does not choose to get his deed recorded, he is to take the consequences.

Question—If he did not know it, can he hold it?

Judge Bennett—if he did not know it, he can hold it.

Question—Then would you be responsible to me for whatever loss I might sustain in being obliged to give it up?

Judge Bennett—I don't know as I should, to that extent. It was your fault that you did not get it recorded.

Question—Have highway surveyors, in opening a water-course for taking off surface water, any right to go on a man's premises in opening the course?

Judge Bennett—No, sir; I think not. They may turn the water on to him from the road, and he must take care of it after it gets there.

Question—If the boundary line of land is a running stream, and the current changes, what effect does it have upon the original line?

Judge Bennett—By our late law in Massachusetts, it leaves it just as before. The piece cut off belongs to the same man it did before. There was a case on the Connecticut river a few years ago, where the stream changed, and cut off a piece of a man's land; and the opposite owner said the current ran around there, and he was going to have that piece. The court said, "No; you can't have it."

Question—If flash boards are put upon a dam, and the water consequently flows back upon the land, would the owner of the land have a right to go and knock those flash boards off?

Judge Bennett—I think he would, unless it is the case of a mill.

## SORGOH SEED.

Thousands of acres of sorgho will soon be harvested. Heretofore the juice contained in the cane has been about the only thing looked after. The seed has been neglected or imperfectly saved. It is the almost universal testimony of all who have saved the seed that it is equally as valuable, acre for acre, as corn for all kinds of stock; that cows, sheep, hogs, horses and poultry all learn to eat it as freely as corn, and that the seed from an acre will do stock as much good as the corn raised on an acre.

The seed heads should be left in the field till they get dry, and then should be hauled to the shed, stable or barn, and put on a scaffold, not too deep, as there is a tendency of the seed heads to heat when stowed away in too large piles. If it is found that the seed on an acre is equally valuable as the corn raised on an acre of similar land, there can be no risk in raising sorgho, as the stock will not suffer by the change of crop, and the syrup and sugar will only cost the making.

But there is a good deal of labor in making syrup and sugar, and more especially if one has not the best facilities. Many growers have gone very slow this year in purchasing apparatus, preferring to await further developments, and we have recommended this; but we predict that next year the very best apparatus will generally be secured and the best preparations made for making sugar rapidly, cheaply and successfully.

Coleman's Rural World.

WHERE'S BARNUM? Mr. Green W. Higginson, living near Waverly, Union county, is the possessor of a calf which has two perfect heads, with the exception of its ears, of which it has but two. It has two mouths, two noses, and four eyes. It is about a week old, and in perfect health at this writing. It drinks with either mouth, and while drinking with one it can bellow with the other. It will probably be seen at the fair.

Henderson Reporter.

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LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 18, 1879.

## THE INJUNCTION SUIT.

Hon. James A. Beattie, Special Chancellor in this case, in dissolving the injunction on defendants' (warehousemen) motion, delivered the following opinion:

This action was instituted July 10, 1879, by the plaintiffs, comprising twenty-seven individuals and firms, buyers, licensed by the United States and city governments, of leaf tobacco in the Louisville market, against the defendants, nine firms and one corporation, proprietors of ten of the twelve tobacco warehouses in Louisville, for the purpose of enjoining the defendants from refusing to permit the plaintiffs to become bidders and purchasers at the daily auction sales of tobacco held at the defendants' warehouses.

The chancellor declining to sit, because of affinity to one of the parties, application was made to the vice-chancellor, and on the day of the filing of the petition he granted an immediate temporary injunction in accordance with the prayer of the plaintiffs, in substance, enjoining and restraining the defendants and each of them, until the further order of the court, from excluding the plaintiffs, or any of them, from the tobacco sales at the warehouses in question, and from refusing the bids of the plaintiffs, or any of them, at such sales, and from refusing to permit them, or any of them, when the highest and best bidder, to become purchasers thereof, and from refusing to accept the plaintiffs as such purchasers, upon the payment of such fees as the defendants charge to other buyers.

Subsequent proceedings have taken place before a special judge, chosen and qualified July 11, 1879, in the absence of the vice-chancellor from the State; and the cause is now under submission on a motion made under section 291 of the civil code, by the defendants, upon the whole case, and on ten days' notice to the plaintiffs, to dissolve the injunction granted in the action.

The plaintiffs are, for the most part, large and important buyers of leaf tobacco, buying in the aggregate a very great proportion of that staple sold in this market; some of them having carried on the business for many years, and others for less periods; some on their own account as dealers and shippers, or as manufacturers in Louisville, and others as agents for dealers or manufacturers at other points in this country, or abroad. The plaintiffs also, or the greater number of them, supplement their business as buyers, by from time to time selling here tobacco of their purchase, as they find it to their advantage to do so; and at the time of the bringing of this suit, they, or some of them, had tobacco in the hands of different ones of the defendant warehousemen, which they intended offering for sale in Louisville.

Leaf tobacco has always and almost exclusively been sold in Louisville, through the medium of what have been known as tobacco warehouses, to the proprietors of which the planters and producers, seeking a market here, have consigned their crop for sale. A main feature, widely advertised and known, of these houses has long been their daily auction sales free to all comers as bidders. This mode of sale, however, has not been exclusive, but it has always been customary for the warehousemen to dispose of large quantities of tobacco at private sale. Nor have the auction sales ever been sales without reserve; for the seller has always retained the right, through himself or his agent, the warehouseman, to reject any bid at which his property may have been struck off.

Prior to February, 1872, all such tobacco warehouses in Louisville were opened and conducted under certain statutes of Kentucky—at first under acts applicable to the whole State, and subsequently under laws special to that city—by which regulations were prescribed in respect to the buildings; duties were imposed on the proprietors; their fees and charges fixed, and they were exempted from the tax on auction sales; official inspectors and weighers were provided for the sampling and ascertaining the weights of the hogsheads of tobacco; and the rights of sellers in a measure defined. This system of legislation, in its main features, originating in early colonial times in Virginia, was inherited by Kentucky from that State, and has prevailed here ever since our admission into the Union.

Dissatisfied, as they alleged, with repeated changes in the tobacco inspection laws, and with the mode of appointing the inspectors and weighers—induced, as they say, by political considerations, and resulting in official incompetency—the then existing proprietors in Louisville, in February, 1872, by mutual consent dispensed with the services of the state inspectors and weighers, and as they had the right to do by the express terms of the special act then in force, closed their houses as statutory inspection warehouses, and immediately afterwards, on the 12th of that month, reopened their establishments, professing from that time forth to do business as tobacco factors or commission merchants, auctioneers and warehousemen, independently of those statutes, claiming no privileges or exemptions by reason of them, and paying all taxes and license fees to which persons in analogous businesses were subject, or special to their particular business. Thereafter, with the exception of the official inspection and weighing, and the refusal of the warehousemen to accept any of the privileges or exemptions of the statutes, the tobacco warehousing business was conducted in Louisville, in all important particulars, and especially with respect to the modes of sale, just as it had been before.

After trying for a short time the system of having the weighing and inspecting done under the control of the proprietors alone, with which the buyers were not unreasonably dissatisfied, the warehousemen and buyers formed a voluntary association, in the form of a board of trade, among the chief objects of which seem to have been the control of the matter of the inspection and weights by the equal voice of both parties, and the fixing of the fees and charges of the warehousemen for

their services in the receipt, sale and storage of tobacco. In February, 1876, the association, styled the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade, was reorganized under articles of incorporation, professedly in pursuance of chapter 56, title, "Incorporated Companies," of the General Statutes.

Under these forms of doing business, the leaf tobacco trade in Louisville has greatly prospered; the number of buyers and warehousemen has increased, there being eleven of the latter, the defendants and the firm of Gilbert, Hudson & Co., all members of the Board of Trade; and Louisville has become the largest tobacco market in the world, selling about 70,000 hog-heads, of the proximate value of \$5,000,000.

Sometime in April last the plaintiffs, who were all, with other important and considerable buyers, members of the Board of Trade, becoming dissatisfied with the warehouse fees charged to them as buyers, consulted together and made a joint demand on the warehousemen to reduce the fees to buyers from \$2 per hogshead, with four months free storage, and 40 cents a month per hogshead for storage thereafter, to \$1.25 per hogshead, with one month free storage and thereafter 25 cents a month storage per hogshead. The warehousemen, on consultation, rejected this proposal, April 18, 1879, the plaintiffs resolved, on and after the first Tuesday in May not to buy any tobacco at auction or private sale, directly or indirectly, from any of the warehouses until they should accede to their demand for a reduction of the fees; and on the 8th of May the plaintiffs withdrew from the Board of Trade. They continued steadfast in their refusal to buy from the warehouses for about ten days, when they apparently gave up their purpose, and renewed their attendance and bidding at the daily auction sales. In the meantime, on the 12th of May, a new and twentieth tobacco warehouse was opened in Louisville, under the proprietorship of Theodore Schwartz Jr., and Wm. P. Johnson, who had left the Board of Trade at the same time with the plaintiffs. From the opening of the new house the plaintiffs generally attended and bought at all the twelve warehouses, giving, however, the preference to and fostering and encouraging this new one, styled the "Enterprise," which charges only about half the fees required by the older warehouses, and seems to have sprung at once into a large and growing business.

On July 1, 1879, the Board of Trade adopted additional by-laws to go into effect July 4 of that year, by which, in substance, warehousemen belonging to the Board of Trade were prohibited from selling either publicly or privately to any but members or applicants for membership in the Board of Trade, and such members or applicants were prohibited from buying at any warehouse in Louisville, the proprietors of which are not members of the Board, under pain of expulsion from or ineligibility to membership. On and after July 5, the ten defendant warehousemen excluded the plaintiffs as bidders and buyers from their houses; the eleventh warehouse, that of Gilbert, Hudson & Co., meantime offering no tobacco for sale. This state of affairs, the plaintiffs finding that they could not supply their needs at the new "Enterprise" warehouse—culminated July 10, in this action, and in the injunction which the court is now asked to review.

I have thus been more minute than necessary in stating the case, in order that it may not be supposed that its conceived importance has been in any respect suppressed.

The main principle applicable to this controversy can admit of no doubt. That is a general rule every man has, according to the system of the common law, the absolute right to manage his own business in his own way, buying from those who are willing to sell to him and selling to those who will purchase from him; declining at his own pleasure to buy from or sell to any person or class of persons; rendering services for those who seek to employ him, or employing those who desire to serve him, or not, as he will; choosing with or without cause, with or without reason, the times when, the prices for which, and the persons with whom he will be willing to deal, is a proposition which needs only to be stated to be conceded. It is freely conceded on all sides in this case. And this salutary principle, so plain that it needs no proofs, which wisely leaves every man, as to such matters, to the control of his own powers and self-interest, is so obviously the dictate of common sense, that no vindication of the reasons on which rests is needed. It strikes every man, lawyer or layman, as wise and true, at first blush.

This act of 1876 requires that every hogshead, box, or bale of tobacco, "which may be sent to such commission mercantile for storage and sale," shall be carefully and correctly weighed by him, and the gross weight marked on the head of each hogshead; that after the tobacco is stripped, the tare weight of the cask shall be taken; that after the hogshead is sold and properly recovered, it shall be weighed again by the same person who first weighed it, and that the proprietor shall settle with the seller according to the highest weight after deducting the exact tare; and the act then provides penalties for violations of it, for false weights, for altering or mutilating samples, for altering the marked weights, or recording other ones; and for proprietors failing to settle with the seller as directed. This statement exhausts all the provisions of the act, and no question is made in this case but that the defendants are bound by them.

From this enactment the plaintiffs argue the public character of the defendants, contending that they are thereby obliged to receive and sell all tobacco sent to them, and if sold at auction, to receive all bids which may be made for it.

This construction it seems to me would be giving an effect to the statute far beyond what its terms demand, and it is not the character of act which could call for such an interpretation. It imposes certain duties as to the weighing and accounting for the proceeds of tobacco "which may be sent to" commission merchants in Kentucky, but it says nothing as to the origin of such sending; it does not prescribe that this is to be at the option of the owner alone, without reference to consent on the part of the merchant; nor does it enact or attempt to enact that tobacco factors in this state must receive and sell tobacco for all who choose to employ them, and I am not prepared to say that it did so, it would be a valid statute. Again, this act, no matter in what phase it may be taken with respect to the seller, does not prescribe how the tobacco is to be sold, whether at auction or at private sale, nor does it fix the persons or class of persons with whom the merchant is to deal as buyers. These are all matters left to the option of the merchant or to the joint option of the merchant and the seller, and have not been made the subject of legislative enactment.

I therefore find that the defendants are not public warehousemen in the sense contended for by the plaintiffs, but they are tobacco commission merchants and warehousemen, governed by the act of 1876, to the extent above indicated and no further; and that there is nothing in that statute which obliges them to receive the plaintiffs as bidders or purchasers at their warehouses.

But the plaintiffs urge, that, if under no statutory obligation, the defendants are bound to receive the plaintiffs from buying at their warehouses, and have thus damaged the plaintiffs in their business, and so have done them a legal wrong or injury.

It will be observed, that except so far as these allegations affect the joint conduct of the defendants, the number of the parties to this suit adds nothing, in a legal point of view, to its importance. In other respects the multitude of plaintiffs and defendants does not vary the law of the case, or in any way change its legal aspect. The number of the parties, therefore, is a merely adventitious or accidental circumstance, not in the main affecting the case, which would for the most part present precisely the same legal questions if there were only one, instead of twenty-seven plaintiffs, and only one, instead of ten, defendants.

As to the statutory phase of the controversy, I am of opinion that there are only two tobacco laws now in force in Kentucky, which could affect the case, viz: chapter 59, title, "Inspection," of the General Statutes, p. 556, and the act of March 8, 1876, *Ibid.*, Bullitt & Feland's Ed. p. 991.

The last special law, in point of enactment, applicable here, was that of March 12, 1870, entitled "An act regulating the inspection and selling of tobacco in the city of Louisville," which, after making minute provisions respecting those matters, repealed, by its 19th section, all other special acts and parts of acts in relation thereto, and by its 20th section took effect from its passage, and was limited to remain in full force for four years. 1 Sess. Acts 1869-70, p. 86. The acts thus repealed were those of February 6, 1860, Myers' Suppl. p. 52; Oct. 1, 1861, 1 Sess. Acts 1861, p. 9; February 2, 1861, Myers' Suppl. p. 523; February 22, 1864, *Ibid.*, p. 526; February 27, 1865, *Ibid.*; and January 25, 1867, 1 Sess. Acts, 1867, p. 12. \*

I am, therefore, of opinion, that the act of 1860, and the acts supplementary and amendatory of that act, repealed by the 19th section of the act of 1870, did not revive on the expiration of the latter act, and are not now in force.

If, however, this opinion is erroneous, and those acts are in reality still in force, then I am of the further opinion, that there is nothing in them of an exclusive or prohibitory character. They merely point out how inspection tobacco warehouses in the City of Louisville, for the official inspection, and the sale and storage of tobacco, may be established, and provides rules for the government and conducting of such warehouses. They do not say in terms or by implication that leaf tobacco shall not be sold elsewhere in Louisville than in such houses, or that the quality of the tobacco shall not be such as to require examination—indeed, the parties in interest desire. On the contrary, section 6, of the act of 1860, expressly provides, that "no planter or owner of tobacco shall be required to take it to any warehouse in Louisville or to have the same inspected or sold at auction at either of the warehouses; but when sold at auction, may, by paying the fees, refuse to take the price at which it was cried off." This means that the planter or owner may sell his property in any way he sees fit; either by himself or agent; and such agent may be a special one for a single transaction or a general agent acting for one or many planters and owners of tobacco; in other words, he may be a tobacco factor or commission merchant. *Qui facit per alium facit per se.* And the same observations apply with full force to chapter 59, title, "Inspection," of the General Statutes, page 556. It provides for a permissive not a compulsory system. This interpretation is confirmed by the act of March 8, 1876, General Statutes, Bullitt & Feland's Ed., page 991, which expressly recognizes the business of "commission merchants storing and selling tobacco in this state," as lawful.

This act of 1876 requires that every hogshead, box, or bale of tobacco, "which may be sent to such commission mercantile for storage and sale," shall be carefully and correctly weighed by him, and the gross weight marked on the head of each hogshead; that after the tobacco is stripped, the tare weight of the cask shall be taken; that after the hogshead is sold and properly recovered, it shall be weighed again by the same person who first weighed it, and that the proprietor shall settle with the seller according to the highest weight after deducting the exact tare; and the act then provides penalties for violations of it, for false weights, for altering or mutilating samples, for altering the marked weights, or recording other ones; and for proprietors failing to settle with the seller as directed. This statement exhausts all the provisions of the act, and no question is made in this case but that the defendants are bound by them.

From this enactment the plaintiffs argue the public character of the defendants, contending that they are thereby obliged to receive and sell all tobacco sent to them, and if sold at auction, to receive all bids which may be made for it.

This construction it seems to me would be giving an effect to the statute far beyond what its terms demand, and it is not the character of act which could call for such an interpretation. It imposes certain duties as to the weighing and accounting for the proceeds of tobacco "which may be sent to" commission merchants in Kentucky, but it says nothing as to the origin of such sending; it does not prescribe that this is to be at the option of the owner alone, without reference to consent on the part of the merchant; nor does it enact or attempt to enact that tobacco factors in this state must receive and sell tobacco for all who choose to employ them, and I am not prepared to say that it did so, it would be a valid statute. Again, this act, no matter in what phase it may be taken with respect to the seller, does not prescribe how the tobacco is to be sold, whether at auction or at private sale, nor does it fix the persons or class of persons with whom the merchant is to deal as buyers. These are all matters left to the option of the merchant or to the joint option of the merchant and the seller, and have not been made the subject of legislative enactment.

I therefore find that the defendants are not public warehousemen in the sense contended for by the plaintiffs, but they are tobacco commission merchants and warehousemen, governed by the act of 1876, to the extent above indicated and no further; and that there is nothing in that statute which obliges them to receive the plaintiffs as bidders or purchasers at their warehouses.

But the plaintiffs urge, that, if under no statutory obligation, the defendants are bound to receive the plaintiffs from buying at their warehouses, and have thus damaged the plaintiffs in their business, and so have done them a legal wrong or injury.

It will be observed, that except so far as these allegations affect the joint conduct of the defendants, the number of the parties to this suit adds nothing, in a legal point of view, to its importance. In other respects the multitude of plaintiffs and defendants does not vary the law of the case, or in any way change its legal aspect. The number of the parties, therefore, is a merely adventitious or accidental circumstance, not in the main affecting the case, which would for the most part present precisely the same legal questions if there were only one, instead of twenty-seven plaintiffs, and only one, instead of ten, defendants.

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I had always thought the rule of law was otherwise. None of the books on bailments or agency that have fallen under my notice contain any such doctrine, so far as I have been able to discover, as that contended for by plaintiffs' counsel. In all such works, employments like those of the defendants are treated as private callings, as strictly distinguished in respect to duties and obligations from those of the common carrier and inn-keeper, which are considered as public in their nature. The obligations of these latter employees, indeed, stand on peculiar grounds by the ancient custom of England, Centuries back in that country, when there was either no police, or none that deserved the name, and the insecurity of property from plunderers and other predators was great, the common carrier and the inn-keeper, from the danger of fraud or collusion with thieves on their part, were held by the courts to a very extraordinary degree of responsibility for the property intrusted to them care; and doubtless this was one, if not the chief reason, why they were endowed with a public character, in order to avoid the dangers of those times, to prevent them from declining to serve any one from extra hazard in a particular case, or from seeking to limit or evade their responsibility by special contracts, or in other ways, as by demanding exorbitant charges and the like. Hence they were said to exercise public employments; to hold themselves out as in the service of the public, and were held as bound to serve every one who offered for a reasonable reward. These stringent rules, first applied to carriers by wagon and by the water craft of the times, have been gradually extended to other kinds of carriers, as in the progress of commerce and invention they arose, to steam vessels, to railroads, to express companies, to canal boats, to stage lines and the like. A ferrymen is a species of carrier. So are draymen and porters. And an inn-keeper includes the proprietor of what is known as a hotel or tavern. Whether as an original proposition, these strict doctrines would have been first established in later times may admit of question. We know that their harshness has been, in some countries, moderated to a considerable extent by legislation, and also by judicial decisions permitting carriers particularly to limit their common law liability by special contract or by general notices brought home to the property. They have never been applied to what seems to be the growth of later ages, the private carrier and the boarding-house keeper; and we lack authority to show that they have ever been extended to factors, auctioneers, warehousemen or other agents, entrusted with goods of third persons.

The ferrymen, in addition, and the owner of a gristmill, are invested with public privileges or franchises; are entitled to the writ of *ad quod dominum* when necessary for their purposes; are generally legal monopolies; and in consideration are bound to service to the whole public. Railroad companies, further, telegraph companies, gas light companies, and, it might be added, water companies, besides being invested with and making use of the privilege of eminent domain, permissibly occupy the public highways, particularly the streets of towns and cities, with their works, and hence are endowed with special immunities not participated in by the community in general. The sole private wharf in a port of the sea would seem to stand on like grounds. Nothing of this sort can be predicated of the defendants. In relation to their business they stand on precisely the same legal footing as the rest of the public. They advertise and hold themselves out for custom in exactly the same way as the owners and controllers of other private businesses do; us, for instance, any merchant does who advertises his wares and invites customers to deal with him; and they are presumed to be possessed of the rights and bound to the like duties, and no more. This seems to be a sufficient answer to the argument, also, that he who advertises his business is obliged to deal with every one who offers. And it distinguishes the case from *In re Marriott*, 87 Eng. Com. Law R. 513, in which a railroad company was compelled to admit an omnibus company to its depot to solicit passengers on the ground that the former was a public servant.

But the counsel for the plaintiffs urge with great earnestness that the defendant warehousemen, having grown from small beginnings, and dealing with a few persons, to large establishments, doing business with great numbers of men; and selling, as they do, all or nearly all of the leaf tobacco sold in this market, and thus enjoying a virtual monopoly of that trade, are hence affected with a public interest, and are fit subjects, in the absence of pertinent legislation in Kentucky, for regulation by the courts here, after the manner of the regulation of grain elevators in Chicago by the legislature of Illinois. I can not see my way clear to this. I can not understand, how a business, small and affecting a few people, is to be governed by one set of rules, and the same business, when through the energy of the proprietor, it has grown large and comes in contact with many people, is to be governed by another set of principles; that in the one instance his business is under his own control, and in the other passes over into the control of some one else. This seems to me to be the setting up of an arbitrary and uncertain standard, guided by no principle, and which would lead to consequences of which no man can foresee the result. The common law makes no such distinctions, but deals rather in even-handed justice. It applies the same rule alike to the small country inn and the mammoth city hotel; to the drayman and the great railroad corporation. Accidental differences as to the extent and importance of what is essentially the same business can make no difference in legal principles.

If the defendants have a virtual monopoly of the tobacco trade in Louisville, it is not such a monopoly as the court can deal with; it is the result of exclusive legal privileges or immunities conferred on them by any public authority, but is attributable, it may be, to their own energies, abilities, and accumulated resources; the reverse of subjects for legal animadversion or censure. The defendants form no legal impediment to the establishment of other tobacco warehouses in Louisville, and from any legitimate advantages over competitors which they may have, arising from the duration and good will of their business and from their accumulations of capital, can not be said to have a monopoly in any opposition sense of the term. Much has been said in this case about public policy and the public interest; but what is the true public policy? What is the true public interest? These are questions that deserve serious consideration. One might be inclined to think that the true public policy, the real public interest, is to make commerce as free as possible, untrammeled by leading-strings, legislative or judicial; to leave every man free as to his business relations, and thus to preserve a principle of civil liberty, undiminished by paternal maxims of government.

they are not parties in any way to its articles of incorporation, or to the contract, if it be merely a contract, between the Board warehousemen and the Board buyers; as they are not bound by its by-laws one way or the other; and even if these by-laws be void, as there is nothing in the articles, no covenant or stipulation, for their benefit, of which they can avail themselves; it would seem that their rights, if any, have no connection with those matters. They parted with all such rights when they left the Board of Trade. The truth is, the plaintiffs' complaint is not of the action of the Board, but of the combination of the warehousemen, and the Board and its articles and by-laws are referred to as showing the bad motives or reasons which actuate their conduct. All this is shown by the fact, that the plaintiffs' are proceeding against the warehousemen alone, and make no direct attack on the Board itself. The matter lies deeper, and the exclusion of the plaintiffs depends upon the will of the warehousemen at last, and even upon the will of each individual warehouseman, so far as his house is concerned.

The defendants can not be enjoined because they refuse, for bad reasons, to deal with the plaintiffs. It would be a vain and nugatory thing to enjoin a man from doing an act for a bad reason, when he may lawfully do the act without any reason at all.

But lastly the plaintiffs urge, that if the act of exclusion were innocent when done by an individual warehouseman on his own responsibility, it becomes criminal when done by the defendants in combination, and on a joint understanding. They say, that it then becomes an unlawful conspiracy, in restraint of trade, as tending to create a monopoly, and to keep up an unreasonable scale of warehouse fees and charges; and plaintiffs' counsel cite a large number of cases to show that such a combination is indictable.

Here I should properly notice a point made for the defendants, viz., that inasmuch as the plaintiffs themselves entered into a combination to depress the fees and charges, for their sole benefit, without regard to the interest of the sellers, even, and to carry out such purpose, jointly refused for some days to bid at the defendants' sales, they do not come into court with clean hands, and on this ground should be denied any relief here. But should I come to the conclusion that they are otherwise entitled to relief, I shall not feel at liberty to turn them out of court on that ground. *Injuria non excusat injuriam.*

The right of plaintiffs to relief in this court depends upon their rights at law. If they have no right at law, then they have none here. If they have a plain, adequate remedy at law, and the injury done them is reparable in damages, then they must seek relief elsewhere. If, on the other hand, they have a legal remedy, which, however, is inadequate, for the reason that damages will not compensate them for an injury constantly repeated, or for other sufficient reasons, then the plaintiffs are properly in this court. I make no doubt, but that if the plaintiffs are entitled to a legal remedy for this exclusion, the recovery of damages merely would afford them no compensation, and that they are entitled to relief by injunction.

The question then is, whether under this branch of the case, the plaintiffs have a legal right, or are entitled to a remedy at law by civil action. This leads to a consideration of the law in respect to conspiracies, supposing the combination of the defendants to be a conspiracy.

Every combination for an unlawful purpose or to do an unlawful act amounts to a conspiracy, a public offense, whether anything is done in pursuance of it or not. The mere unlawful conspiring constitutes the criminality. A conspiracy alone against an individual, unaccompanied by the doing of any wrongful act or damage to him, gives him no private right of action. The injury done in pursuance of the conspiracy, not the conspiracy itself, is the basis of the right to private remedies; the conspiracy is only matter of aggravation. Again, in another respect, conspiracies divide themselves in a two-fold way; *first*, a combination for a purpose or to do an act which would be innocent in an individual, may amount to a conspiracy; and *second*, the conspiracy may be of such a character that the purpose entertained or act to be done would be wrong or unlawful in one person alone. Both kinds would be indictable; but if in carrying them into execution, damage were done to an individual, the latter would support a civil action, the former would not.

The general rule is that a conspiracy can not be made the subject of a civil action unless something is done which, without the conspiracy, would give a right of action." Cooley on Torts, 125.

The difficulty with this case is that it is based on no legal right in the plaintiff. There is no correlation of rights and duties between the parties. The plaintiffs are not bound to buy of the defendants, or the defendants to sell to the plaintiffs. Those are matters for mutual concession and agreement between them. They afford instances of permissive, not absolute rights.

Of course the plaintiffs have a general right to carry on their business, without let or hindrance from actionable injuries or wrongs on the part of any one; but they have no enforceable right to deal with any person against his will. Their remedy lies in another direction; through an indictment, if it will lie though the laws of trade, which, although temporary inconvenience may be suffered, will inevitably right all such controversies.

It is not alleged, that defendants have refused to sell such tobacco of the plaintiff's as may have been in their hands on the 5th of July, and still remains there, in accordance with the will of the plaintiff, but the defendants should sell all such tobacco as the owner may direct in respect to the persons bidding, or allow him to withdraw it without charge from the warehouse.

The motion of the defendants must be sustained and the injunction dissolved; the order not to take effect until after the lapse of twenty days.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Sept. 8.—A friend writes: "The crop has been very much damaged all through the county by the recent heavy rains, the extent of the injury varying in different localities. Damage by reason of loss in weight estimated at 10 to 15 per cent., and in quality at from 25 to 40 per cent. A great deal of the most forward and promising crops are, even now, covered with water, and much of it is being cut, to avoid further damage from the sun's heat.—J. A. F."

#### LET US HAVE PEACE.

Notwithstanding we have all along contended (and are of the same opinion still) that the charges for selling tobacco at our regular warehouses are reasonable and just, and have endeavored so to impress our readers; yet, in view of the fact that other Western markets are moving in the direction toward a reduction of fees, and not wishing to see the Louisville market placed at a disadvantage in this respect, we think that were a convention called, to be composed of representative men of the trade (throughout the West), having for its object the establishment of a uniform system of charges, etc., it would meet with general and hearty approval.

We wish, in the outset, it distinctly understood, that in writing this article, we pretend to reflect the views of no one but our own. We know, however, that, in the beginning of the troubles which have for months existed among the tobacco men of this city, that a proposition of this sort was made by a warehouseman, and would have served as a solution of the then impending troubles, had it not been for a very thoughtless and imprudent speech of one of the seceding buyers.

Now that reason has resumed (or should have resumed) her sway, and the law—through the courts—has justified the Board of Trade in the course it pursued; can not the warehousemen afford to renew the proposition? And will not those buyers who have adhered to the action of the Board of Trade indorse them in such a step? We think so.

Already the fees for selling Tobacco have been reduced in Hopkinsville, where they now propose to charge the buyer \$1 per hhd with one month's free storage, after which 35¢ per month per hhd is charged, and to the farmer they will charge \$2.50 per hhd and 1 per cent. commission. As to how much free storage (if any) he is allowed, we are not informed.

As before remarked, we do not think the charges in our market excessive, but for the sake of peace and harmony, we think some reasonable and mutual concessions might be made, and upon terms consistent with the interest, honor and dignity of all parties concerned.

Let us have peace!

#### OLD CERRO GORDO.

Going the rounds of our country exchanges are notices from the Cincinnati papers, of the appearance of this distinguished Kentuckian, our United States senator, on their breaks, in the role of Granger—how he looked, how he dressed, and what he did and said.

From the way their papers spoke of him, those Cincinnati tobacco men evidently thought our senator a h— of a fellow, one of the b'hoys. They allowed him to go in his shirt sleeves. Just think of it! Kentucky's proud senator, "selling his crop" in Ohio's metropolis, skipping around among the Buckeye boys, without coat or hat or vest—prancing from hhd to hhd like a four year old colt, "the observed of all observers."

Now, General, if you had been in Louisville among "home folks"—your own people—this sort of thing might be admissible; but d'nt do this any more. Bring your tobacco to Louisville, where yo i can get better prices for it, and where we know and appreciate you. Besides, it don't look well for one whom Kentuckians have so highly honored, to be turning his back on them in this way.

May be you don't know that this is the biggest tobacco market in the world, and that we don't allow Cincinnati or any other one-horse market to sell the w d for higher figures than we do. Come to see us. May be if you were to cultivate the acquaintance of the people of your own State more, you would like them better.

#### A FREE RIDE.

We learn that our intelligent friends, the seceders, would not take an appeal from Judge Beattie's decision, but for the fact that they have paid their lawyers to fight the case through "from e'en to eud," and think this the only way to get the worth of their money.

Our Tom, when several years younger, and before he knew as much as he now does, had a habit, when he board'd a street car, of riding to the "turn table," even if it were two miles beyond the point of his destination. Walking some extra mile or so just for the sake of getting the worth of his money, so he quit it.

Now, gentlemen, ou may have your way paid to Frankfort, but you'll ave to walk back, sure. So profit by Tom's experience. You are at a good stopping place; so get off, and have the walk.

We notice sale on Monday at the warehouse of Meguiar, Helm & Co., of 28 hds Owen county leaf and lugs, embracing the crops of G. W. Thomas, J. J. and A. Thomas, John Scott and F. C. Hill, at from 14¢ to 16¢ for lugs, and 16¢ to 20¢ for leaf; of which, Finzer Brothers bought 12 hds at from 14¢ to 20¢. Average, 18.37½¢.

#### THE POSITION WE OCCUPY

Is that of the farmer's friend, and we don't intend that the name of our paper (FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL) shall, under any circumstances, become a misnomer. In the position, therefore, which we have taken in the troubles

which have so long existed among our tobacco men, we have written in the farmer's interest, and from time to time volunteered such advice as we thought, if heeded, would conduce to his welfare. Hence we became a strong advocate of the perpetuity of the Board of Trade and the action taken by it.

#### PERSONALS.

The pleasant pace and portly form of Lee Mannin are (after an absence of several weeks) to be seen "on the breaks."

Our Hopkinsville friends seem inclined to "put the saddle on the right horse" (using the language of one of our worthy seceders) by reducing the buyer's fee to \$1 and raising that of the seller to \$2.50 per hhd and 1 per cent. commission.

We have had the pleasure of meeting "on the breaks" within the past few days, J. Miles Baker, Esq., of Dixon, Webster county; Mat Lancaster, Esq., of Owensboro; and Geo. V. Thompson, of Hopkinsville, with whom we had quite a talk, on the crop question. He gives it as his opinion that there was planted in Christian county two-thirds of an average crop of tobacco. Of this, one-third has been actually destroyed by hail storms and overflows, and the balance very much damaged in quality.

#### NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

ROCKVALE, BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY, Sept. 8.—A correspondent writes: "Heaviest storm through our section ever known, accompanied by fearful hail.—M. & R."

YELVINGTON, DAVIESS COUNTY, Sept. 8.—Another: "Hold my tobacco for higher figures. The last rains have completely demolished hundreds of acres of tobacco in our section.—A. J. E."

HUNTINGBURG, DUBOIS COUNTY, IND., Sept. 10.—Another: "On the 1st, 2d, and 3d more rain fell than the oldest settlers remember to have ever seen, drowning and totally destroying nearly all tobacco on low lands, and doing immense damage to crops among the hills, causing it to french badly."

PLEASANT RIDGE, DAVIESS COUNTY, Sept. 8.—Another: "I have never seen such destruction to the tobacco crop before. The hail extended along the line of Daviess, Ohio and McLean counties, demolishing a great many fine crops. I have been riding all day, and have seen a number of crops entirely ruined.—W. L. D. II."

A. B. II., WEBSTER COUNTY, Ky., writes, September 13: "A great deal of the tobacco in this county has been destroyed by hail and rain. I do not think there can be one-fourth of a crop made in the whole county. What was not ruined by hail has been greatly damaged by the excessive rains which have fallen in the last ten days."

OWENSBORO, September 10.—Another: "Damage to the crop greater even than would be believed from the reports you have. I have seen much of it. Until to-day I heard nothing of the 'black speck,' but every farmer now has that for his theme, and they are cutting it green to save from this. Uplands and lowlands both suffering. The yield in lbs will be greatly lessened by the cutting of unripe, 'washed' tobacco, to say nothing of the total loss of that which was drowned and will not be cut.—J. A. F."

#### TOBACCO CROP ITEMS.

SALES OF THE GROWING CROP HAVE BEEN MADE IN HARRISON COUNTY, AT \$10 PER EWT.

THE BOONE COUNTY RECORDER SAYS TOBACCO CUTTING HAS COMMENCED, AND THE CROP IN BOONE COUNTY WILL BE A FULL AVERAGE.

THE FIRST HHD OF TOBACCO RECEIVED AT HOPKINSVILLE WAS RAISED BY HENRY C. AND J. A. STEELE, OF TRIGG COUNTY, AND ARRIVED SEPTEMBER 4.

MR. NEWTON BYARS, NEAR TRENTON, TODD COUNTY, KY., HAS ALREADY HOUSED FIVE ACRES OF FIRST RATE TOBACCO, AND HAS THIRTY ACRES NEARLY RIPE. IT IS SAID TO BE THE FINEST IN THAT SECTION.

GEN. WILLIAMS AND A. W. HAMILTON HAVE IN MONTGOMERY ABOUT FORTY ACRES IN TOBACCO. ONE-HALF OF IT IS CUT, AND THEY THINK IT WILL YIELD 1,500 LBS PER ACRE. THESE GENTLEMEN REALIZED \$6,400 FROM SALE OF THIRTY ACRES, THEIR CROP OF LAST YEAR.

FROM THE CLARKSVILLE TOBACCO LEAF, SEPT. 12: MR. EDUARD BROOMFIELD, NORTHWEST OF ELKTON, TODD COUNTY, KY., LOST TWENTY ACRES OF FINE TOBACCO BY THE HAIL STORM WHICH PASSED THROUGH THAT LOCALITY SUNDAY NIGHT. THE STORM IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FEARFUL, STRIPPING THE TOBACCO LEAVES ENTIRELY FROM THE STALKS. WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO LEARN THE AMOUNT OF HAIL THAT FELL, OR THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE DONE BY IT. ALL PLANTERS IN THAT VICINITY SUFFERED HEAVY DAMAGE. MR. BROOMFIELD'S LOSS WAS NOTED MORE PARTICULARLY, HE PERHAPS BEING ONE OF THE LARGEST PLANTERS. HIS LOSS IS NOT LESS THAN \$1,000. LATE TOBACCO THAT WAS NOT DROWNED BY RECENT RAINS, IS COMING OUT WONDERFULLY. UNLESS WE HAVE AN EARLY FROST TO NIP IT, WE SHALL HAVE SOME VERY FINE TOBACCO THIS YEAR, THOUGH NOT A FULL CROP.

THE HOPKINSVILLE NEW ERA, OF SEPT. 12, SAYS: "THE NORTHEASTERN PORTION OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY WAS VISITED BY A SEVERE HAIL STORM LAST SUNDAY EVENING. THE TOBACCO CROP, WITHIN A SCOPE OF COUNTRY ABOUT FIVE MILES WIDE AND TEN LONG, WAS ALMOST WHOLLY DESTROYED. THE TRE-

MENDOUS RAIN STORMS OF THE 7TH AND 8TH INSTANT WERE VERY DISASTROUS TO THE GROWING CROPS IN THIS SECTION. FROM ALL DIRECTIONS WE HEAR THAT THE CORN, NEARLY MATURED, IS PROSTRATE, TANGLING, AND ROTTING ON THE GROUND. MUCH OF IT MUST BE LOST. THE TOBACCO, ALMOST READY FOR THE KNIFE, WAS BROKEN AND BRUISED AND WASHED THIN. MUCH OF IT, AND BY FAR THE BETTER PART UPON THE LOWLANDS, WAS ENTIRELY SUBMERGED AND DESTROYED, AND NOW WE HEAR THAT THE REMAINDER IS BEING RUINED BY THE BLACK FIRE, WHICH IS SPREADING OVER WHOLE FIELDS. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE AT THIS TIME TO APPROXIMATE THE DAMAGE SUSTAINED—THAT IT IS VERY GREAT WE CAN NOT DOUBT. FROM ALL ACCOUNTS WE CONCLUDE THAT THE LOSS ARISING FROM THE DEPRECIATION IN THE QUALITY OF THE CROP WILL BE QUITE EQUAL TO THAT SUSTAINED BY THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE PART OF IT.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE PAST WEEK OUR MARKET SHOWED A SOMEWHAT BETTER FEELING, WITH A PERCEPTE ADVANCE ON SWEET BRIGHT FILLERS.

BELLOWSFORD, KY., SEPT. 13.—A REPORT OF TRANSACTIONS AT OUR VARIOUS WAREHOUSES FOR THE WEEK, MONTH AND YEAR, ENDING SATURDAY, 13TH INST:

Warehouses	Week.	Mo.	Year.
Planters', hds	100	200	4,457
Falls City	59	128	2,139
Louisville	128	205	4,710
Green River	23	50	1,313
Ninth-street	201	438	9,330
Pike	119	200	2,011
Gilbert, Hudson & Co.	34	97	1,397
Pickett	194	258	8,153
Boone	78	135	2,740
Farmers'	66	130	2,714
Kentucky Association	71	130	2,739
Total	1,073	1,977	41,793
Year 1878	1,778	3,384	55,824
Year 1877	1,209	2,494	45,452
Year 1876	1,518	3,249	55,200
Classified	Week.	Year.	
Original new, hds	772	24,497	
Original old	41	9,345	
New reviews	249	3,825	
Old reviews	11	4,936	
New sold to date, 25,943 hds; in 1878, 50,643 hds. Receipts this week, 700 hds.			

#### OUR TOBACCO MARKET.

THE MARKET, EXCEPT FOR NONDESCRIPT SORTS (WHICH ARE WEAKER), IS WITHOUT CHANGE. BELOW ARE SALES AT OUR VARIOUS WAREHOUSES ON TUESDAY. AMONG THEM WILL BE NOTICED FIVE HILLS BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY, SOLD AT THE PICKETT HOUSE.

PICKETT HOUSE SOLD 26 HDS: 5 HDS BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY LEAF AT \$1.14 EACH; 10 HDS DAVIESS COUNTY LEAF AT \$3.15¢/A 11.25; 5 HDS TENNESSEE LEAF AT \$4.85¢/A 5.55; 2 HDS HANCOCK COUNTY LUGS AT \$3.25¢/A 3.75; 3 HDS LARUE COUNTY LUGS AT \$3.05; 4 HDS ALLEN COUNTY LUGS AT \$5.75; 3 HDS BARREN COUNTY LEAF AND LUGS AT \$3.25¢/A 4.15; 2 HDS HARRIS COUNTY LUGS AT \$3.25¢/A 4.00; 2 HDS HARRIS COUNTY LEAF AND LUGS AT \$3.25¢/A 4.00.

FARMERS' HOUSE SOLD 18 HDS: 2 HDS HARRIS COUNTY LEAF AT \$6.60/2.20; 1 HDS SHADBURY COUNTY CUTTING LUGS AT \$7.90; 3 HDS GREEN COUNTY LEAF AND LUGS AT \$4.50¢/A 5.50; 2 HDS WARREN COUNTY LUGS AT \$3.25¢/A 3.75; 1 HDS ADAIR COUNTY LUGS AT \$3.05; 4